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Warsaw Regime Imposes Martial Law; 'Extremists,' Former Leaders Detained

WARSAW --- Poland's Communist rulers, charging that the inde-pendent labor union Solidarity had pushed the country close to civil war, imposed martial law on Sunday and suspended a wide range of civil liberties.

A military Council of National Salvation assumed power in a na-tionwide operation in which about 100 people were reported to have have detained. Martial law author-ic sp said they included Solidarity on is "mists" and discredited for-retalt ammunist leaders.

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vered of lanc . Unued Press International lates SCOW - The Soviet Union nginge clear Sunday that it wel-Smed Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's nposition of martial law in Pound, saying it was necessary to opountry.

Although the Soviet leaders learly approved of Gen. Jaruzelski's actions, they evidently wanted to avoid being accused of ordering them.

Soviet sources said Soviet troops stayed in their barracks during the midnight raids against Solidarity union offices. They reported that Polish soldiers had complete control of the situation,

"The general line of cousensus here is that Jaruzelski did the right said one Third World source who had discussed the Polish situation with several Soviet of-

Tass reported "a generally calm tmosphere" in Warsaw, Gdansk and most other areas 12 hours after martial law had been decreed, It published details of the hans on all public gatherings and said the communications blackout and travel restrictions were intended "to restore public order and calm _in the country."

No. 1 Story Soviet news media made Poland

their No. I news story, but for hours after the first alert in Warsaw they limited themselves to reporting events only in Gen. Jaruzelski's words.

Tass and Radio Moscow said Gen. Jaruzelski, acting as defense minister, premier and Communist Fatty leader, instituted martial law to save Poland from anarchy and possible civil war.

The timing of Soviet reports from Poland made it clear that the Kremlin had advance notice of what was to take place Sunday.

As Polish troops were taking over control of Solidarity's offices and tounding up union leaders Radio Moscow was reporting that "patriotic forces in Poland are calling more and more decisively for rebuffing the enemies of Social-

Later in the day the radio broadcast the full 16-page text of Gen. Jaruzelski's speech to the nation, in both Russian and English. Tass said the Polish leader emphasized that be introduced martial law "in the face of anarchy threatening the country, in the face of irresponsi-ble actions by Solidarity's extrem-

Gierek Mentioned

Soviet reports said Solidarity's "extremist leaders" had been rounded up, but they identified none of the union leaders arrested. They did say that Edward Grerek, the former party leader, and three former government officials were among those detained because

they "bear responsibility for the socio-political and economic crisis

The Soviet oews agency stressed the wide-ranging powers Gen.

Jaruzelski granted to the "military commissars" he appointed. They reportedly have the right to oversee and control the activities of all governmental bodies, from the national level down to local councils responsible for administering the affairs of small rural communities.

The commissars have the right to dismiss from their posts in a disciplinary manner those persons who fail to fulfill their duties," Tass said.

Among the special security pre-cautions the Soviet press reported were increased checks of identity documents by militia and army patroks and extra guard details at key government and Communist Party buildings in Warsaw.

VIENNA (Reuters) - Czecho-

slovakia joined the Soviet Union on Sunday in welcoming Poland's decision to declare a state of emergency, saying the move demon-strated the effectiveness of the Polish state and party leadership. In its first commentary, Radio

Prague said the news was reassuring because Poland had been in danger of being torn away from the Warsaw Pact alliance. The commentary said the "deci-

sive" move by the Polish leader-ship had been "the only way to avert the danger threatening the existence of Poland, to put an end to the dangerous game of imperialism with Poland's fate and attempts to undermine the unity of the Warsaw Pact."

Other Soviet bloc countries, which had frequently criticized the Solidarity labor union, reported the events in Poland without com-

The only Communist bloc country maintaining silence was Romaoia, which has largely steered clear of criticizing Solidarity and has urged that Poles be allowed to solve their own problems.

In Hungary, the radio carried excerpts from Gen. Jaruzelski's speech and a report from its correspondent in Warsaw quoting re-cent militant statements by Soli-darity leaders, which it said justified the government's action.

In Sofia, Bulgarian radio and television gave only hrief reports of the Polish action.

Communist Party sources in Belgrade said the Yugoslav leader-ship considered the situation in Poland "extremely grave." There was no official reaction, but the sources said Yugoslavia maintained its position that Poland should be allowed to solve its problems without outside interfer-

ring with officials ontside Warsaw and had not been arrested. darity — only temporarily restrict-ing its activities along with the ac-

Mr. Urban said in a Sunday eveuing press conference that he could not provide a list of the detained unionists because "it's a continuous process.

Urban told reporters that Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was confer-

The government said in a televised statement read by a uniformed announcer on Sunday that it had suspended activities of Solidarity, Rural Solidarity, students' organizations and journalists' asso-

other organizations which have been suspended cannot conduct any activity," the statement said.

Mr. Urban insisted that the government was not outlawing Soli-

tivities of other trade unions. A group of Solidarity leaders who were not arrested announced, meanwhile, that they were forming a national strike committee and said a general strike would be the appropriate reply to the govern-

"No union, no organization can

"This means that the union and allow its leaders to be repressed, and the union to be deprived of its rights," according to a communique issued by the group that reached Warsaw from Gdansk

> The communique, signed by one of Mr. Walesa's deputies, Miros-law Krupinski, said that the pro-posed general strike could be called off after all detainess had been released and martial law

> repealed.
>
> The Polish news agency PAP said that the council was made up of 14 generals, one admiral and five colonels. It is led by Gen.

and party leader.

Gen. Jaruzelski said in an emotional broadcast early Sunday that the country had come close to the "abyss," and that the anthorities acted swiftly to put the military in charge. But he added: "We do not aim at a military takeover, a mili-tary dictatorship. None of Poland's problems can be solved by

Troops, tanks, armored personnel vehicles and riot police took up positions in big cities and on main roads. All soldiers on patrol in

sign of Soviet troops.

Union activists in Warsaw defied martial law regulations and is-sued a call for an immediate general strike. Police used water cannons to disperse crowds outside the Warsaw Solidarity headquar-

A leaflet distributed in Warsaw Sunday, signed by "Solidarity-Ursus" at the buge Ursus tractor factory, called for an "immediate general strike in the whole country" in response to the "attack on the union aimed at its liquidation." The martial law declaration fol-

lowed a decisioo on Saturday by the union's nauonal leaders at a meeting in Gdansk to conduct a nationwide referendum on establishing a con-Communist govern-ment and defining Poland's military relationship with the Soviet Union. The union leaders also approved a resolution calling for an automatic general strike if the gov-ernment passed a law granting it-

self emergency powers. Mr. Urban declined to specify what the authorities would do if faced with a general strike, except to say that the military council bad

Haig, Reacting Cautiously,

Expresses 'Serious Concern'

oo intention of replacing workers with soldiers. Mr. Urban said that he knew of oo cases of death or injury after troops and police with riot gear and automatic weapons appeared in the streets before dawn on Sunday. Officials gave oo figures for the number of arrests of Solidarity leaders and advisers early oo Sun-day, hut knowledgeable sources

igi Tar

interned. Several dozen former Communist officials charged with abuse of

said about 1,000 persons had been





Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, above left, and Lech Walesa, above right Krzysztof Sliwinski, below center, head of Warsaw Solidarity's foreign department, was detained, as were former Communist Party leader Edward Gierek, below left. and former Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, below right.



Community countries in London, according to European diplomats. But diplomats said they did not expect the immediate response to go much beyond reiteration of retion. Washington's attitude was made public by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who delayed his cent low-key statements like that in the communique of the semiannual meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels last week. Re-ferring to the 1975 Helsinki acdeparture from Brussels on a trip

BRUSSELS - The United States expressed "serious concern" to both Poland and the Soviet Uoion on Sunday about the Polish crackdown, but it carefully avoid-ed any suggestion of U.S. interven-

to the Middle East, Asia and Afri-ca after being informed of the Pol-ish developments. He later decided to return to Washington Monday. Mr. Haig's statement seemed low-key and cautions. While con-

tinuing to express approval of the democratic process in Poland, Mr. Haig steered clear of any call for resistance by the Polish people.

The statement, delivered after

Mr. Haig had a telephone conversation with President Reagan, disclosed that "a senior Polish foreign office official" had assured the United States and other Western powers that "reforms will continue" despite the crackdown. Haig said the I'l

"will watch very carefully" whether this reassurance will be kept, declaring that "the political experiment under way in Poland should be allowed to proceed un-

In Washington, President Reagan declined substantive answers to questions about the Polish situation. "We're monitoring this." situation. "We're monitoring this," he said. "I can't answer this any more than [to say] we're keeping abreast of this."

NATO Meeting Called

The NATO allies consulted closely with each other about the imposition of martial law. The consultations will continue Monday at a special meeting of the NATO ambassadors in Brussels and at a previously scheduled two-

day meeting of the foreign minis-ters of the 10 European Economic

Schmidt says he believes in non-interference in Poland and feels Honecker does, too. Page 2.

cords on human right, it said, "the Polish people must be free to solve their problems without outside interference or pressure of any kind." A list of political, economic and

diplomatic countermeasures was drawn up by NATO in January but the details remained secret. Among the proposals for action were a halt in East-West arms reduction talks, an end to the Madrid review conference on European security and cooperation, and suspension of trade, economic relations and food aid.

Mr. Haig, who was in Brussels for a NATO meeting, said, "We do not see any signs of direct Soviet involvement in the events as they unfolded." He said Soviet intervention would be met hy a "collective Western response" with consequences that would be "very serious and long-lasting.

A number of analysts said the higgest danger was for fighting be-tween Solidarity supporters and the security forces that might lead to Soviet intervention.

There was less certainty about how to react to an internal military crackdown. Analysts have noted that Poland remains beavily de-

pendent on Western trade, aid and the credit extended to it by Western banks, which now totals more than \$24 hillion. Poland also is seeking food and aid to make it through the winter.

But questions remain about how any of this leverage could be used, if it all, according to diplomats and politicians. It would be wrong to cut food supplies from the West on humanitarian grounds," said a British parliamentarian, Eldon Griffiths, chairman of the all-party Anglo-Polish

group.

The Poles would go hungry and starve," be said. "More hunger could create more riots and thus increase the danger of Soviet inter-

Crackdown Deplored

From Azency Disputches LONDON - Western governments Sunday expressed deep concern at the imposition of martial law in Poland and protesters gathered outside Polish embassies in is across western Eur Union leaders demanded the re-

lease of officials and supporters of the independent trade union Solidarity who were detained in the In London, nearly 1,000 demon-

strators gathered in an emotional rally outside the Polish Embassy. In Paris, 3,000 to 4,000 people gathered near the Polish Embassy shouting slogans such as: "No Socialism without freedom." In Oslo. leftist political parties

organized demonstrations outside the Polish Embassy, In Vienna about 500 persons, mainly Polish refugees, demonstrated outside a Polish church and the Polish Em-

In Italy, Premier Giovanni Spadolini said the news of the crackdown filled him with anguish.

Daughter-in-Law Says Sakharovs Are Weak but Elated After Fast

By Serge Schmemann New York Times Service MOSCOW - Andrei D. Sa-kharov and his wife are emaciated and weak as a result of their re-cently ended hunger strike, but united in a hospital suite and elat-ed at their achievement, according to the woman for whose sake they

underwent the ordeal. Liza Alexeyeva, who will soon be joining Mr. Sakharov's stepson in the United States as a result of the fast, also reported Sunday that the Sakharovs had oot been forcefed during their involuntary hospitalization, despite threats by physi-

cians to do so. Miss Alexeyeva, 26, appeared radiant and relieved as she

ii with the Sakharovs on Sunday at a district hospital in Gorki, the industrial city 250 miles (400 kilometers) east of Moscow to which Mr. Sakharov was banished 22 months

Alexeyeva Account

This is Miss Alexeyeva's account:

She arrived at the hospital in midafternooo with Natalya Gesse, an old friend of the Sakharovs, but had some trouble getting through because Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, were resistered under false names. Mr. Sakharov was having his blood pressure taken when Miss

Alexeyeva and Mrs. Gesse entered

tus with him. He had lost 24 pounds (11 kilograms) and Mrs. Bonner 15 pounds, and both appeared emaciated.

"He looked like Pinocchio. His oose appeared unusually long and his ears seemed to protrude from his thin face," Miss Alexeyeva said. "His eyes were ringed with blue, his cheeks were sunken and his oeck was skinny.

"Yelena looked even worse. Her lips were blue, she looked jaun-diced and siek, and her voice was unrecognizable: thin, weak and quavering, like a broken bell."

The Sakharovs were restricted to

a two-room suite, where a nurse kept a constant watch over them. They were being fed mashed car-rots and apples and some white (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



A Polish refugee was restrained by police at a protest Sunday near a Polish church in Vienna

INSIDE

Iran's F-14s

Iran has asked a U.S defense contractor to sell it spare parts to put its. Grumman F-14 fighter planes back into the

China's Economy

Chma's pathament concludes its annual session endorsing a "more realistic" strategy for developing the nation's econonty. The session was marked by the emergence of Premier Zhao Ziyang as the dominant figure in fiscal planning and administration. Page 7.

The Saudi Plan

In Beirut, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafai backs the Saudi Middle East peace initiative

By Edward Cody Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Libya - About 20 American businessmen in Libya, responding to a government invitation, have expressed public disagreement with the Reagan administration's decisioo to call them home because of what Washingtoo calls a a threat to their safety.

Their remarks Saturday night at a reception organized by Libya's equivalent of o foreign ministry were part of an effort by Col. Moamer Qadhafi's government to depict the administration assertions about danger to Americans here as unfounded exaggerations. The business executives, most of whom work

for oil companies or related firms, supported the Libyan effort. Although they barred use of their names or company affiliations, they scoffed at the idea they could be in danger and expressed reluctance to leave high-paying jobs here. They said they expected Canadians and Europeans could be swiftly found to replace ; hem. The Reagan administration cited "imminent

danger" to the 1,500 Americans in Libya as one reason for its decision Thursday to order them out. Officials in Washiogton indicated they had in mind the possibility of a hostage seizure similar to that in Iran in November, 1979.

received friends and foreign corre-spondents to describe her brief vis-joy, dragging the medical appara-

The official Libyan press agency JANA issued a statement Friday denying that Americans were in danger and pledging the Qadhafi government to belp any who wanted to leave. Ahmed Tommi, an official in Col. Qadhafi's Foreign Information Department, repeated the denial Saturday night, adding: "Many of them don't want to leave. They make good money. And they say it is safet than New York. Some were on Libyan tele-visioo last week. They complained about Libyan food only. But I can understand that."

To back up the point, the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, formerly the Foreign Ministry, organized the reception Saturday night at a hotel where government officials were directing foreign journalists arriving for a news conference they said was scheduled by Col. Qadhafi.

The ministry invited American businessmen

to attend, drove them to the botel and had information officials encourage journalists to ask the businessmen how they felt about leaving. We did it for you guys," said Libya's secre-

Tripoli urges Americans to discount Washington's "unfair" portrayal of Libya. Page 6.

tary for heavy industry, Omar Mustafa Mun-Despite their reluctance, some of the American executives said they would be leaving soon because of orders from their employers. But oth-

ers complained they were unable to send their children home for Christmas vacation as usual because of fears they would be unable to return. Italian airline officials said the U.S. Embassy had asked the national zirline, Alitalia, to refuse passage to U.S. passport bolders traveling to Li-bya. But after informing Americans of the em-

bassy's request, officials allowed several to con-

tirur on their way to Tripoli on Saturday.

[Two women and an infant gir] flew from Tripoli to Malta on Saturday, becoming some of the first Americans to honor President Reagan's order that they leave Libya, The Associated Press reported. The busbands of the two women work for oil companies.]

In Libya, the busioessmen, most from compaoy headquarters in Tripoli, predicted Libyan oil production would not be seriously affected in the short run even if all Americans left. A Canadian oil worker said the best method to exercise pressure on Libya would be to "cordon off Houston" to prevent export of spare parts for drilling equipment. He said most of the parts come from the United States.

Lihyan oil exports are estimated to have fallen to about 700,000 barrels a day in recent months because of high Libyan prices in a generally well-supplied market. At the beginning of the year, Libya exported about 1.7 million barrels a day of its low-sulfur crude.

Partly because of the prices, U.S. imports of

20 U.S. Businessmen, Brought Together by Libya, Criticize Reagan Libvan oil have sunk to about 150,000 barrels a

day, or about 2 percent of total American im-

Haig and Nigerian Meet BRUSSELS (NYT) - Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has talked to Nigeria's minister of external affairs about oil purchases that could make up the difference in U.S. imports if

Washington decided to embargo Libyan oil, diplomatic sources here say. The sources, who asked that they not to be identified said Saturday that the primary subject of the unannounced meeting between Mr. Haig and Ishaya Audu was Nigeria's request for several million dollars in aid for its 2,000-man contingent in the African peacekeeping force that is being sent to Chad to replace Lihvan

troops. It was understood from the diplomatic sources that the United States favored an increase in Nigeran oil production, primarily to benefit Western Europe if there is a halt or curtailment in Libyan oil exports.





July 2, 1980 — Government measures double the price of choice cuts of meat, setting off strikes in many parts of the country.

Ang. 23 — Deputy Premier Micczyslaw Jagielski informs strikers at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk that he is prepared to nego-tiate their 21 demands, which include freedom of speech, recognition of the workers' right to form independent trade unions, and access to the media by the Roman Catholic

Aug. 24 - The Communist Party Central Committee announces major government and party changes, including the replace-ment of Premier Edward Babiuch by Jozef

Aug. 31 - Mr. Jagielski and strike leader Lech Walesa sign an agreement ending the strikes in Gdansk and recognizing the right to form trade unions independent of the Communist Party.

Sept. 5 - The Central Committee removes Edward Gierek as the Communist Party leader, replacing him with Stanislaw Kania,

Sept. 17 - A committee of 35 local free

trade unions decides to form a nationwide independent union called Solidarity. Oct. 24 - The Warsaw district court approves Solidarity's application for registration as an independent trade union, with the provision that the Communist Party have the leading role and with a modification of the right to strike, Solidarity appeals these points and is opheld later by the Supreme Court. Mr. Walesa calls off plans for a nationwide strike.

Dec. 4 — The United States claims the Soviet Union is making preparations for mil-itary intervention in Poland.

Dec. 23 — The government announces that because of the economic crisis it is unable to implement a five-day, 40-hour workweek as planued. Solidarity accuses the government of violating the Gdansk agree-

Jan. 10, 1981 - Millions of Poles stay off their jobs to demand an end to work on Sat-

Jm. 24 — Solidarity's call to boycott Saturday work is heeded by millions of workers.

accepts the resignation of Premier Pinkowski. The defense minister, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, is named premier.
Feb. 23 — Soviet President Leonid I. Bre-

zhnev tells a Soviet Communist Party congress that "the pillars of the Socialist state" are in jeopardy in Poland.

March 20 - Solidarity calls a nationwide strike alert to protest the beating of activists in Bydgoszcz. The Reagan administration says Soviet intervention in Poland would have "the gravest consequences" for East-

March 30 - Mr. Walesa and government negotiators reach an agreement that heads off a general strike. April I - Poland institutes meat ration-

April 15 - Communist Party reformers from across Poland demand fundamental changes in the party, including more democracy and dismissals within the leadership.

April 17 - The government and Solidarity agree on establishment of an independent union of private farmers, the first in the SoSoviet Communist Party sends a letter urging its Polish counterpart to take sterner measures in dealing with "counterrevolu-

tion." July 5 - Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko meets with Polish leaders in Warsaw and is believed to have grudgingly accepted the convening of a reform-oriented Polish Communist Party congress in mid-

July 13 — The government unveils a dras-tic plan for economic recovery that could boost living costs by 55 percent.

July 20 — An emergency party congress ends after selecting Mr. Kania in the first secret-ballot election for a Communist Party leader in the Soviet bloc. A new Politburo with many reform-minded members is also

Ang. 19 - Printers shut down the official Polish press for two days to press Solidarity's demand for direct access to the news media. Ang. 26 - Mr. Kania says Poland faces "an explosion" if Solidarity calls more dem-

onstrations and strikes. Sept. 5 - Solidarity begins its first nationunion's leadership to create "the Poland of our dreams." The congress produces a series of tough resolutions urging fundamental eco-nomic, political and social reforms. Sept. 23 — Deputy Premier Mierzyslaw Rakowski accuses Solidarity of "declaring

al congress in Gdansk with promises by the

war" on the regime.
Oct. 18. — The Polish Communist Party Politburo removes Mr. Kania as party leader and replaces him with Gen. Jaruzelski. The party leadership calls for a ban on strikes but the order is not implemented.

Oct. 21 — Strikes erupt throughout the country to protest food shortages. Police and a crowd clash in Wroclaw after officers try to stop union members from reading a prociamation in a public square.

Oct. 26 - Polish troops are dispatched to small towns to help "solve local disputes" and assist in preparations for winter.

Oct. 28 — Solidarity stages a nationwide warning strike to protest handling of the economy and to press demands for access to

Nov. 2 - A wave of wildcat strikes protesting food shortages eases as Mr. Walesa tours the country in an effort to restore labor

Nov. 4 - Mr. Walesa, Gen, Jaruzelski and Poland's Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, hold an unprecedented "domestic summit" in hopes of paving the way for a Front of National Accord to solve the nanon's problems.

Nov. 12 - Students at Polish universities declare a student strike to press demands for ecademic reform.

Nov. 28 - Gen. Jaruzelski telis the Communist Party Central Committee that strikes and anarchy must be halted or a state of emergency will result. The party leaders call for "extraordinary measures" to end the nation's labor turmoil.

Dec. 2 — Riot police descend on a Warsaw firefighters' academy and end an eight-day sit-in by 320 cadets demanding academic

Dec. 6 - The Warsaw chapter of Solidarity calls for mass demonstrations Dec. 17. Dec. 8 — Polish media launch a strong attack on Solidarity, quoting Mr. Walesa as telling a private meeting that confrontation with the regime is inevitable. Mr. Walcza claims his remarks were taken out of context.

Jaruzelski Sees Poland At 'Edge of the Abyss'

WARSAW - The following are translated excerpts from the radio address Sunday by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's premier and Communist Party chief,

Our country is on the edge of the abyss. Achievements of many generations, raised from the ashes are collapsing into ruin. State structures no longer function. New blows are struck each day at our flickering economy. Living conditions are burdening people more

and more. Chaos and demoralization have reached the level of defeat. The nation has reached the border line of mental endurance; many people are desperate. Now, not days but hours separate us from a nationwide catastrophe. Honesty demands a question: Must it come to

Around the negotiating table, there was no leadership from Solidarity. Words said in Radom and in Gdansk showed the real aims of

its leadership,
It could have been different in our country. It should have been different. But if the current state had lasted longer it would have led to a catastrophe, to absolute chaos.

Mitterrand Backs Portugal EEC Bid On Visit to Lisbon

LISBON - President François Mitterrand of France has strongly pressed confidence that Lisbon would join in 1984.

Mr. Mitterrand, who was here on a 24-hour visit, told the Portuguese parliament Saturday that Portugal was welcome in the EEC. "Because Portugal is a democracy, it has applied to join the European Community — it has its rightful place there," he said, adding that France felt negotiations with the

EEC could begin early next year. Mr. Pinto Balsemão, who earlier met the French president for an hour, told reporters: "What we are aiming at is to sign the adhesion treaty by the end of next year, which would enable us to be full members in 1984. I am confident

about 1984." Later Saturday, thousands marched in Lisbon and other cities to demand the resignation of Mr. Pinto Balsemão's center-right govcroment. The rallies were organized by the Communist-backed General Confederation of Portransport of the state of the s Council of National Salvation has been constituted, and the Council of State obeying the Polish constitution declared a state of emergency at midnight on the territory of

I want everybody to understand my motives and aims for action. We do not aim at a military takeover, a military dictatorship. None of Poland's problems can be solved by force.

The army Council of National Salvation is not a substitution for the constitutional government. Its

there is no turning back to the false methods and practices from before August, 1980. Steps being taken today serve the preservation of basic features of Socialist renewal. All the reforms will be contimed in the atmosphere of order, businesslike discussion and discipline. This also refers to the eco-

nomic reform. We must stop further degrada-tion of Poland's international position. This country, with 36 million people in the heart of Europe, cannot indefinitely be in a humilitating position as a petitioner. We cannot allow ourselves not to notice that detracting opinions about the republic "standing on disor-

der" are reviving again. At this difficult moment I turn to our Socialist allies and friends. We value their confidence and constant help. The Polish-Soviet alliance is and will be the cornerstone of the Polish raison d'état and the guarantee of inviolability of our borders. Poland is and will be a firm link of the Warsaw Pact. an unfailing member of the Social-



New Argentine Leader Faces Fiscal Problems

From Agency Dispatches
BUENOS AIRES - Gen. Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, designated to be Argentina's new president following the removal of ailing Gen. Roberto Viola, is expected to use the period before his inauguration Dec. 22 to talk with

prospective Cabinet members. Gen. Viola was fired Friday by the military junta and replaced by Gen. Galtieri, a pro-American officer who is commander of the army and the dominant member of the three-man junta, the supreme gov-erning body since the armed forces seized power in 1976.
The junta removed Gen. Viola

after eight mouths in office during which he failed to stop a deepening recession and a rising clamor against military rule. The interim president is Adm.

Carlos Lacoste, who was social action minister before the changes were announced Friday.

Gen. Galtieri, 55, will retain his

position as army commander and junta member, giving added strength to the presidency. His term will run until March, 1984, when Gen. Viola's would have ended. Gen. Galtieri is scheduled to retire from the army at the end of next year. He visited the United States in August and again in Sep-

Viola Criticized

Gen. Viola's administration was heavily criticized for failing to reduce Argentina's 130-percent inflation rate, an unemployment rate estimated at 13 percent and soarmg interest rates.

The ailing economy contributed to growing social strains and pub-lic disenchantment with the military leaders, who have ruled since overthrowing the government of Isabel Peron in 1976. Another possible problem for

the new president may be the human rights record of the military. Human rights groups say that Gen. Galtieri was one of the principal protagonists of what has been called the "dirty war against subversion" in the mid-1970s in which about 10,000 people report-

edly disappeared. The announcement of Gen. Galtieri's new position drew little public reaction. Carlos Contin, head of the Radical Party, Said: "It matters little whether Galtieri or Viola is president. What matters is that the chief executive take steps to return

to democracy."
Francisco Manrique, president
of the Federal Party, said, "You

are not seeing a transfer of power here. You're seeing a transfer of

Gen. Viola, 57, has a blockage in a coronary artery and has been resting at his suburban residence for the past month, according to medical bulletins. He temporarily delegated the presidency to his interior minister, Gen. Horacio Liendo, on Nov. 21. Gen. Liendo and Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion resigned after Gen. Viola's dis-

The junta tried to persuade Gen. Viola to resign for health reasons, an action that would have maintained the appearance of unity within the military government. But according to all major Buenos Aires news media, the president felt that he could return to office and said be would resign only if the political reasons for it were made public.

The junta chose instead to dismiss him.

Gen. Galtieri as a junta member has supported the free-market exonomic policy that has characterized the military regime from the outset but was diluted somewhat under Gen. Viola's presidency. Press reports say he is likely to replace Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigant with someone more committed to a free-market approach.

In Washington, the State De-partment said the United States expects continuation of "the same friendly, cooperative relations" it had with Argentina under the Vio-

British Isles Hit By 3d Snowstorm

The Associated Press LONDON - Hurricane-force winds and mounting snowdrifts disrupted travel and blacked out large parts of the British Isles on Sunday as Britain and Ireland were hit by the third snowstorm in

five days.

At least two persons died in storm-related accidents, and two others were missing. The storm snapped power lines in southwest England, south Wales and Northern Ireland, officials said. Lights flickered all day in Lon-

don, and the Meteorological Office headquarters in Bracknell, west of the capital, lost power Sunday evening. Blizzard conditions forced

Schmidt Calls for Noninterference in Poland

HUBERTUSSTOCK, East Germany — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Sunday that Poland and was convinced that the East German leader, Erich Honecker, held to the same princi-

Mr. Schmidt held a news conference after the Polish leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, declared a state of emergency. The West German's remarks were made after two days of talks with Mr. order that were the first toplevel contact on German soil between the two German states in 11

The Schmidt-Honecker meeting had been postponed twice because of East-West tensions. But despite careful planning, events in Poland cast a shadow over the visit Sunday, which is what Mr. Schmidt reportedly wanted to avoid when he put off a trip in Angust, 1980, Bonn officials said.

Asked by a West German television interviewer for his reaction to the events in Poland, Mr. Schmidt said: "Mr. Honecker was just as dismayed as I that this was now

Linkage to Weapons

Mr. Honecker told Mr. Schmidt on Samrday that the future of inter-German relations was linked to West Germany's position on its planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons.

In a statement clearly aimed at influencing West German public opinion, Mr. Honecker said, Good neighborliness cannot flourish in the shadow of U.S. atomic missiles."

But Mr. Honecker's remarks. coupled with accusations that the United States was the cause of the world's tensious, set a clear condition for any movement on German cooperation. Mr. Honecker establish a choice for West Germans between contacts with East Germany and the NATO weapons

program.
Relations between the two Germanys have been mainly dormant since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979 and the development of the Solidarity labor move-ment in Poland over the last year and a half.

An East German spokesman, Wolfgang Meyer, said that Mr. Honecker had called on the chan-cellor not to "bind the fate" of his country to the U.S. missiles. The missiles' deployment, he went on, would necessarily affect relations between East Germany and West **G**егталу.

Honecker Speech

In his speech Saurday, Mr. Honecker also expressed doubts concerning the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on the limitation of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Many West Germans, par-ticularly in Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party, are resisting the Bonn government's intention to deploy U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles if the negotiations fail to produce results by the late summer of 1983.

hope for the talks, Mr. Honecker said, "The start of negotiations is, by itself, no guarantee for a good result. There's no basis for such a supposition, because the zero solution offered by the United States, when studied closely, means a minus solution that burdens the Soviet Union and our defensive al-

Private citizens were not allowed near the site of the talks. Correspondents received copies of the speeches at a press center about 15

Mr. Schmidt said he hoped his

garding the Polish situation, he said: "We are holding strictly to the basic principles of not interfer-

In response to questions, Mr.

Schmidt said he spoke primarily on behalf of West Germany, but added: "I am convinced Mr. Honecker is also motivated by the basic principle of the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Po-

The official East German media relayed Gen. Jaruzelski's declaration in its entirety without com-

visit had cleared up some misun-derstandings and created trust. Re-surprised by the speed with which

was arranged after Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn last month. They said it was likely that both sides had feared that a new East-West crisis coul

again intervene. The chancellor said he hadvest ed Mr. Honecker to visipient Germany and that the v in the had been accepted, alth Long

The only concrete security from the talks was a ... on adtension of a credit of the same date had been set. Deutsche marks (\$400) when he East Germany to buy distration. West Germany. Henry, I

Bankers' Meeting Expected

FRANKFURT (Reuters)

Western bankers, on the verge

signing a complex agreement treschedule \$2.4 billion of Poland

commercial debt, are expected to hold an emergency meeting early this week to discuss the latest de-

velopments in Poland, banking

One economist specializing is Soviet bloc affairs said that as long

as there was no direct Soviet inter-

vention in Poland, the banks' con-

cern was likely to remain focused

on whether Poland could meet its

remaining interest rate obligations

this year, a key condition of the

sources said on Sunday.

Regime in Warsaw Imposes Martial Lawis Gar-

It added that Poles were prohi-

bited from leaving the country and

that special permission was re-quired to visit border areas.

that all of its domestic and foreign

flights were being canceled on Monday. Regulations for the censoring of

mail, telecommunications and tele-

phone conversations were au-

munique by the National Defense

Committee, which said that the death sentence could apply for those who refused to serve under

the regulations covering civil de-

Warsaw radio broadcast a com-

nounced by the radio.

priate steps" in response.

The national airline LOT said

(Continued from Page 1) former party leader Edward Gierek and former Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

those being interned were in some cases under house arrest.

Travelers from Gdansk said that the Solidarity meeting there had ended before the military moved in. The travelers, who said they passed four military checkpoints on the journey to Warsaw, report-ed that the Solidarity leaders were rounded up in their hotel rooms.

ing in Gdansk, was also in police custody and on his way to War-

saw, the sources said. declare martial law had been coor-dinated with Poland's Soviet bloc allies, a government spokesman said that he would be surprised if

pers would not publish on Monday and that only the party daily, Trybuna Ludu would appear.

side Warsaw. The martial law decree said all

Sakharov and Wife Reported Weak but Elated After Fast

(Continued from Page 1)

Aside from feeling weak and tir-ing easily, Miss Alexeyeva said, both seemed in good spirits and said they felt well. Mr. Sakharov,

60, probably the most honored nuclear physicist in the Soviet Union before his human rights activities brought him in conflict with the state, was at work on a scientific project he began before the hunger strike, and papers were strewn all over the room. Mrs. Bonner had not lost her

characteristic combativeness, Miss Alexeyeva said, and when doctors tried to get the visitors to leave after 30 minutes she loudly declared that she and Mr. Sakharov would walk out into the street in their bedclothes. The visit stretched to three hours.

First Two Weeks

In the first two weeks of their hunger strike, the Sakharovs told Miss Alexeyeva, the authorities made several efforts to lure them

out of their apartment.
On Dec. 4, on the 13th day of the hunger strike, eight men broke into the Sakharovs' apartment and hustled them outside. Mr. Sa-kharov and Mrs. Bonner were separated and taken to separate hospi-

For the next four days, doctors

charges he was involved in a bombing in Tiberias on May 14, 1979, which killed two youths and wounded 36 other persons. He had fought extradition on the basis of a "political offense" exception to the treaty.

The Supreme Court restrained the military government from blowing up or scaling shut the family home in Ramallah pending completion of egal proceedings against Mr. Eain. Since Israel occupied the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967, the army has blown up nearly 1,500 Arab houses, most of them owned by families of persons arrested as suspected terrorists. Israeli officials say the policy is intended to be a deterrent.

'History Will Judge'

Sources said that most newspa-

a 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew and there were reports that diplomats were being asked not to travel out-

would try to convince each of the strikers that the other was dying, or threaten them with force-feedbread four or five times a day, along with fruit juices, Miss Alexing. Mr. Sakharov rejected any food or medical assistance, includ-

ing the enemas necessary during prolonged fasts to rid the body of accumulating toxins. At one point, doctors brought tubes and other equipment for force-feeding to Miss Bonner's bedside, but made no effort to use it. On Saturday, a one-sentence item in the government newspaper

Izvestia said that Miss Alexeyeva's parents, whose earlier resistance to her emigration was cited as the reason for denying her an exit visa, had changed their minds, and consequently a "decision has been takon to grant her exit documents by way of exception." Miss Alexeyeva is seeking to

join Alexei Semyonov, Miss Bonner's 25-year-old son by a previous marriage, who is studying physics in Massachusetts. Mr. Semyonov and Miss Alexeyeva met as students in Moscow, and were married by proxy under Montana state law in June.

Writer Is Detained

MOSCOW (AP) - Soviet writer Yevgeny Kozlovsky was detained last week on charges of defaming the state by publishing abroad an unflattering picture of the country,

strikes, protests, publications and public assemblies, except religious services, were banned until further Rankers' Manding Funace

Government officials said that

Hotel Room Arrests

Solidarity officials said the union's entire Warsaw region leadership had been taken into custody and added that police squads had stripped union offices of docu-ments, photographs, money and equipment. It was reported that Krzysztof Sliwinski, bead of the foreign relations department of the union, was arrested at his home in

Warsaw Saturday night. Solidarity sources said similar ics, among them Rzeszow, Lublin

and Radom. Sources said the police detained the son of the political dissident Jacek Kuron. While placing him under arrest, the police informed him that his father, who was attending the union leadership meet-

Asked whether the decision to

they had not been notified.

"Under the circumstances failure to act would be a crime against the nation. History will judge our actions," he added.

The military anthorities declared

Tass Condemns a Spanish NATO Role MOSCOW — Tass has condemned Spain's conditional acceptance into NATO and repeated a warning that the Soviet Union might take "appro-

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Bombing of West Bank Home Halted

Washington Post Service JERUSALEM — The parents of Ziad Abu Eain, a Palestinian who was

extradited from the United States to Israel to face charges of exploding a

terrorist bomb, obtained a temporary order from Israel's Supreme Court

on Sunday preventing the West Bank military government from blowing

U.S. treaty signed in 1963, was returned to Jerusalem from Chicago on

Mr. Eain, 21, the first Palestinian to be extradited under an Israeli-

Representatives of the 15 nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization signed a protocol on Spain's membership Thursday in Brussels. Spain will take its place in the alliance when the protocol is ratified by the member-countries. Tass charged Saturday that the move could have dire economic and political consequences. "It is aimed at raising the level of confrontation

between the two military-political groupings, at upsetting the balance of forces established on the continent [and] ... at heightening international tension," the agency said. In early September, Spain rejected as unacceptable interference a So-viet note that said that Spanish membership in the alliance would violate

Danish Socialists Win Seat in Recount

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — The Socialist People's Party gained one seat in the Danish Folketing (parliament) at the expense of the center-rightist Liberal Party on Sunday, when results of an official recount of last Tues-

day's elections were released.

The change did not affect the political balance of power. Premier Anker Jorgensen, whose Social Democrats lost nine seats in the balloting, has been hampered in his attempt to form a minority government with parliamentary support from the Socialist and the Social-Liberal

Social-Liberal leaders have insisted on a majority government includ-

ing both the Social-Democrats and some of the major non-Socialist par-

Counting Begins in Malta Election
United Press International VALLETTA, Malta — Counting began Sunday in Maltese general elections that could decide if the strategic island, a former British colony, establishes closer ties with the West or the Soviet Union. Results are not expected until Monday.

The balloting pitted the Labor Party of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff. 65; who has ruled since 1971 and has sought to impose Socialism, against the Nationalist Party, led by Edward Fenech Adami, 47. In the last election, in 1976, the Labor Party won by 6,000 votes and gained a majority of only three seats in the 65-seat House of Representatives.

Mr. Mintoff oversaw the removal of a NATO base on the island and signed controversial cooperation agreements with Moscow, but he describes his foreign policy as one of neutrality. But Mr. Adami said in an interview, "We have nothing to fear from the United States or other Western countries, but we cannot trust the Soviet Union.

Bomb in Car Kills 2 in London

LONDON - A bomb in car a killed two men and seriously injured a third Sunday in the West End of London. An official said the three men, of Middle Eastern origin and possibly Iranians, were in the car, which was just pulling away when the bomb THE STATE OF THE S

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There was no link with the outlawed Irish Republican Army as originally suspected, a Scotland Yard spokesman said. There have been three IRA bombings in London since October, killing three persons and injur-



Lubin, parfumeur, Paris.

Parfums Lubin, 64 Faubourg Saint-Honoré 75008 Paris



John Paul Says Poland

"The events of recent hours convince me once again to ask everyone to

"Polish blood cannot be spilled," he said. "Too much was spilled The pope, who was kept informed of developments overnight, said he

In another development, the Vatican announced Saturday that the pope soon would send delegations to the United Nations, Washington, Moscow, Paris and London to discuss the "terrifying prospects" of the

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Tran Seeks F-14 Parts From U.S. Contractor; Government Bars Deal

By Richard Halloran New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Iran has isked a U.S. defense contractor to sell it spare parts to put its fleet of Grumman F-14 fighter planes into

So far, however, the Reagan administration has stuck to its policy of not allowing military equipment or high-technology items to be exported to Iran.

Iran's request came in a letter to the London office of Grumman Aerospace Corp. of Bethpage, N.Y., from an Iranian purchasing agency. a company official said. Grumman turned the letter over to the Mary for which is resolved. the Navy, for which it produced

A spokesman for the Navy acknowledged that the letter had been received but said, "It is the present policy of the United States government not in permit Grumman or any other defense contractor to obtain a license to provide tran with these materials."

80 Planes Ordered

The \$17-million plane is considered to be among the world's most powerful fighter planes. Designed to be flown from aircraft carriers, it has a maximum speed 2.4 times the speed of sound. Its basic mission is to clear the skies of enemy aircraft and, second, to attack enemy ground formations or installa-tions. U.S. Navy pilots were flying F-14s when they sbot down two Libyan aircraft over the Mediter-

rancan in August. Iran's F-14s have been grounded argely by a lack of training and pare parts, according to military officials here.

When Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was in power, Iran ordered 80 F-14s, and 79 nf them were de-livered, the last in 1978. The final plane was kept in the United States, at Iran's request, for further engineering and testing. It is stored in Arizona, a Navy official said.

Officials here assume that two of Iran's F-14s have crashed because the latest report on military forces around the world by the Institute of Strategic Studies in London says Iran has 77 of the planes. Only nine are thought to be ser-

In its war with Iraq, Iran has oc-casionally been able to fly a few F-14s, according to officials bere. But so far as they can determine, the planes have not been used in combat. Rather, they have stood ill from the battle and been used is control aircraft, with their ad-anced radar and electronics guidug other planes to their targets or varning the pilots of Iraqi aircraft

When properly used, the warn-and system in an F-14, which has a that the books had been seized,

crew of twn, can identify 24 at-tackers nt one time and direct at-tacks nn six targets.

Defense and State Department officials here were uncertain about the political meaning of Iran's request. They pointed out that the Iranian government and brokers asserting they were acting on be-half of Iran have been trying to buy spare parts and military equip-ment wherever they could find them. These agents, the officials said, had let it be known that they would be willing to buy parts from the United States if they could not be obtained elsewhere.

The officials said they doubted that the effort represented a change in Tehran's bostility toward the United States. "I think they just want to get their planes in the nir." an official said.

The U.S. officials said they would not speculate on whether the effort meant Iran intended to step up its war with Iraq.

Officials said Iran's attempt to obtain more weapons and parts in-dicated that the revolutionary forces had become less suspicious of the military. The officials said that the military was believed to have conducted itself well in the conflict with Iraq and to have gained esteem in the eyes of the



FLEEING THE FIGHTING - Herding a mass of animals, refugees from the Iranian town of Bostan squeeze across a bridge over the Bostan River. Bostan, which is about five kilometers (three miles) from the Iraq border, has been reported recaptured from Iraq by the Iranians.

FBI Seizes Iran Reprints of Data Believed Taken From U.S. Embassy

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Three American free-lancers who recently returned from Iran are engaged in n legal tug-of-war with the FBI over 11 volumes of Iranian reprints of secret U.S. documents apparently taken from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The free-lancers, a former correspondent and two technicians, said the books, which one of them bought for about \$7 apiece at a Tehran newsstand, had been taken from luggage in their cargo shipment by customs agents at Logan International Airport in Boston about Dec. 3, and were being held

by FBI officials. The three have demanded that the books be returned. Their attorney, Charles S. Sims of the American Civil Liberties Union in New York, said Friday that his clients would sue the government, if necessary, on grounds it illegally searched and seized their property.

and said they were "presently being looked at as part of a pending FBI investigation." He refused to say whether criminal charges tributed in Tehran and, apparently, in other countries.

The three free-lancers said the secret documents in the books

were being considered. The dispute appears to involve legal questions never resolved by the Supreme Court — whether government secrets are government property or can remain classified after they have been widely disseminated

Terri Taylor, one of the three free-lancers, said in an interview Friday that two FBI agents who questioned her told her the books were taken because they were "U.S. government property" and "classified documents." She added that the agents said the books were taken "under the theft-of-government-property statute."

William W. Worthy Jr., 60, a writer and lecturer who was the leader of the group, said the books, which purported to contain photocopies of secret documents taken from the embassy after it was

seized by the government con-tained detailed descriptions of the operations of U.S. and Israeli intelligence agents in Iran and their relationships with Iranian officials. of which Mr. Donovan had been and SAVAK, the secret police unexecutive vice president, was der the shah.

Mr. Worthy said he had gone to Iran as an "independent journalist under contract with CBS News [a major American television news organization) specifically for this assignment," and that Miss Taylor, 25, and Randy Goodman, 26, had provided technical assistance with film and audio recording.

Mr. Worthy added that CBS had paid their expenses for the

eight-week trip in October and lest

Mr. Worthy said he visited tran in February, of last year while more than 50 Americans were being held hostage, to write about a visit by a group of Americans seized by Iranian militants on who had been invited by the Irani-Nov. 4, 1979, had been widely dis-ans who seized the embassy.

U.S. Senators Demand More Data On Alleged Donovan-Mafia Link

Masselli tape recordings to Schia-vone Construction Cn. officials,

ing to informed sources, Justice Department officials acknowledged that the ostensible reason

spiring to manufacture synthetic cocaine. However, be pleaded guilty this fall to reduced charges

At the Friday briefing, accord-

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The Senate
Labor Committee's chairman and
ranking Democrat have demanded
that the Justice Department respond in a series of unanswered questions about alleged Mafia connections with Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan's former construction company.

The demand was made after a secret Justice Department briefing Friday for committee chairman Ornin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, and ranking minnrity mem-ber Edward M. Kennedy, Demo-crat of Massachucetts. Mr. Donovan is being investigated by the FBI because of reports that be was present at an alleged 1977 payoff of a New York labor union leader by another executive of Mr. Donovan's firm, the Schiavone Con-

struction Co.

The questions were first posed last July by Sens. Hatch and Kennedy. The FBI refused to answer them theo because they said "pro-tective court orders" had been placed on the bureau's secret wiretaps and electronic eavesdropping in 1979 at a South Bronx ware-house run by William P. Masselli, a suspected member of a New York Malia family. Jopel Construction and Truck-

ing, n company beaded by Mr. Masselli, had grown into a multim-illion-dullar business as n subcontractor to the Schiavone Construction Co. on New York City sub-

way projects.
At least one conversation the FBI picked up dealt with invita-tions to Mr. Masselli to fly to a function with "Ronnie [Schiavone] and Ray Donovan." Ronald Schiavane was president of Schiavone Construction at the time.

Contacts Denied

Mr. Donovan denied that he had any social or personal rela-tionship with Mr. Masselli in sworn testimony at Senate confirmation bearings last January. There had been allegations at the time that Schiavone Construction, executive vice president, was mobbed up," largely because of contacts with Mr. Masselli.

The FBI, however, said that it had not been able to corroborate

any of the claims. It made no mention of the tape-recorded references to Mr. Donovan and Mr. Schiavone until this past summer, after Sens. Hatch and Kennedy learned through press reports of the eaves-

dropping.
The bureau then disclosed that sometime in 1979 there had been a brief conversation between Mr. Masselli and his son, Nat, about an invitation Mr. Masselli had gotten from an unnamed individual to get a plane ride with Mr. Schiavone and Mr. Donovan to some affair for which the friend had tick-

The FBI report last July offered and was sentenced in seven years virtually nn nther details, nnr did it in prison.

The tapes, bowever, were other references in the hundreds of

The tapes, bowever, were resealed by federal court order nn Nov. 23. So far there is nn indication nn the public record of re-newed interest in them by federal authorities or anyone else.

The Friday briefing also dealt with the new FBI investigation into allegations that a \$2,000 payoff was made to a New York labor leader in Mr. Donovan's for the secrecy last summer — the investigation of Mr. Masselli — is no longer valid. Mr. Masselli had been under indictment, accused nf "a pattern of racketeering" that included truck hijacking and of concepting to manufactures are their

Sources said Sens. Hatch and Kennedy asked for a copy of the Justice Department's report as soon as it is made to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington.



U.S. Said to Consider Phasing Out Preschool Program for the Poor

By Spencer Rich Washingson Past Service

WASHINGTON — The Office of Management and Budget bas proposed phasing out the Head Start program for preschool chil-dren from low-income bomes by merging it into a community services block grant, sources have

Head Start was one of the social "safety net" programs the Reagan administration called inviolate earlier this year.

The budget office plan to eliminate its separate identity and shift its funds to the block grant over four years has been sharply protested by Richard S. Schweiker, the Health and Human Services secretary, in a letter of appeal to budget office director David A. Stockman, sources said Friday.

Mr. Schweiker, who is lighting several fiscal 1983 cots proposed by Mr. Stockman, reportedly said in the letter that he opposed put-ting Head Start into a block grant. Equally important, Mr. Schweiker told Mr. Stockman, under the budget office plan total funding available for Head Start in fiscal 1983 would be \$780 million, sub-stantially less than the \$950 million the president originally pro-posed for 1982 and the \$912 mil-lion for fiscal 1982 that Congress has provided in the latest govern-ment funding resolution. Fiscal 1983 begins Oct. 1, 1982.

Cuts Called 'Unwise'

In the same letter, sources said, Mr. Schweiker warned Mr. Stock-man that other 1983 cuts proposed by the hudget office would undermine medical research in the United States, block further progress in disease control and violate treaty obligations to American Indians.

Calling such cuts "unwise and the problem.

Mr. Stockman's proposed one-third personnel cut in the Health Service division that manages Medicare and Medicaid programs would make it extremely difficult to maintain control over these two programs, among the largest and fastest growing in the government.

Mr. Stockman has now pro-

posed large cuts for almost all the government's domestic agencies in an effort to restrain the projected 1983 deficit, which the budget office now says will otherwise exceed \$150 billion. Mr. Schweiker is nne of several Cabinet members appealing these cuts to the president, in a process expected to last until

Head Start, authorized in 1965 as part of the Johnson administration's war on poverty, has been nne of the most popular of all so-cial programs, especially among minority groups. Early this year, the White House said Head Start, serving about 374,000 children, was one of seven essential social programs safe from budget cuts.
The new budget office plan, ac-

New Train in France

Damages Power Line The Associated Press

DUON, France — One of France's new high-speed trains ripped down 1.6 kilometers (one mile) of its overhead electric supply line, damaging one of its elec-tricity pickups in the second such incident in a week.

There were no injuries in the in-cident on Saturday nor in a similar one on Tuesday, when a train ripped down 9 kilometers of overd cable and damaged three of its pickups. Officials of the state-owned national railroad network had no immediate explanation for

ing one-quarter of the Head Start funds into the block grant to the states each year for four years. It also calls for merging the child abuse and runaway youth pro-grams in the same grant. Mr. Schweiker said they would more properly fit into the Social Services block grant.

In comment nn nther programs, Mr. Schweiker reportedly protest-

• A plan to merge six bealth programs, including the food program for women, infants and children, into four health block grants and then slash funding for all the blocks combined to \$1.86 billion in fiscal 1983. He objected to including the child-health screening and detall properties. developmental disabilities programs in the health blocks, In addition, be said \$1.86 billion was far too low, a one-third cut from what all the programs in the proposed blocks (including the six additions) had received as individual programs in fiscal 1981.

 Cuts proposed by Mr. Stock-man in the National Institutes of Health and in alcohol, drug abuse and mental beauth research. Mr. Schweiker said the cuts would seriously disrupt research, and demanded restoration of \$172 milbon to put the institutes at \$3.75 billion and alcohol-drug-mental bealth research at \$300 million.

 An \$86-million cut planned by Mr. Stockman in Mr. Schweiker's \$638 million request for Indian health services. Mr. Schweiker said restoring the money would allow the health service "to fulfill its obligations without a reduction in services.

 A budget office plan to cut direct activities of the Center for Disease Control, "a center of excellence imequaled anywhere else in the world," from about \$242 million to about \$197 million.

TY ROLLS-ROY esahead he compe

When Boeing launched its new 757 airliner, the first customers chose Rolls-Royce engines. Why? Because the RB211-535 engine was the best on offer Already approved for airline service it is two years ahead of the nearest competitor.

Thanks mainly to its Rolls-Royce engines, the Boeing 757 will use up to 45% less fuel per passenger than today's 727s. The 535 combines the latest engine technology with features proved in + many years of airline service in Lockheed TriStars and Boeing 747s.

Superb today, the 535 will be even better tomorrow. It benefits from the advanced engineering which keeps Rolls-Royce ahead. Powering commercial... and military aircraft worldwide.

Pumping of and gas 6 electricity. And powering the ships of twenty-five navies.



STAYING AHEAD IN THE RACE TO TOMORROW

Javier Pérez de Cuellar

With a figurative puff of white smoke, the United Nations Security Council finally selected a new secretary-general - a seasoned and soft-spoken diplomat from Peru, Javier Pérez de Cuellar. Since he garnered his 10 votes without openly campaigning, Pérez de Cuellar presumably owes no special debts to any of the permanent members. Four of these cast votes in his favor, with the Soviet Union reportedly abstaining. Assuming the General Assembly's approval, Pérez de Cuellar may be relatively free to shape his fiveyear term, starting next month.

By definition, however, his election means that the major countries see him as a safe choice to succeed Austria's Kurt Waldheim,

whom he has served as deputy. Pérez de Cuellar ruffled few feathers in vainly seeking a Cyprus settlement and the withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan. It is said that he showed more tact than backbone. Perhaps he can nonetheless find his voice at 61 and make himself an effective spokesman for humane values.

The veteran Peruvian diplomat is widely read, and his favorite authors include Cervantes, Miguel de Unamuno and José Ortega y Gasset, who wrote, respectively, "Don Quixote," "The Tragic Sense of Life" and "The Revolt of the Masses." Those titles cer-

tainly catch the flavor of his new job.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Talk After the Theater

Israel began installing a new civilian administration on the West Bank last month, and almost daily since then Palestinians have been demonstrating against it. The Begin government sees its plan as a way to demilitarize the occupation and, beyond that, to prepare the way for local Palestinian moderates to come forward, outflanking the PLO. But a good number of Palestinians see the plan as a trick. Their strategy has been to provoke the Israelis into showing a military hand and into showing it in a way, before the international media, calculated to make Israel look arbitrary and repressive to the world. Israel has played perfectly the role assigned to it. It has locked up 12-year-olds for throwing stones, imposed the collective punishment of closure on Bir Zeit University, suspended the newspaper Al Fajr, and so on. The resistance has not appeared so innocent, the occupation so unjust, in some time.

It is a dismal scene. But it is, at the same time, theater. Everyone in the Middle East knows it, although not everyone outside. The Israelis can bring overwhelming power to bear on the West Bank. They are not going to yield on their vital interests because of a few weeks of protest scenes on world television.

Soon the situation will be back to "normal" - an occupation that brings considerable benefits, other than political, to many Arabs, and a resistance that keeps the flame burning but gives the occupiers only brief pause. There is a stalemate: The occupation cannot defeat the will of the Palestinians, and the resistance cannot throw off the rule of the Israelis.

It is dangerous to American interests to have the Palestinian-Israeli problem fester

without end. There is, however, only one way in which change can come: by agreement between Palestinians and Israelis. And only one diplomatic process exists: Camp David. The problem there, of course, is that the Israelis guard the door to Camp David, and they are taking an open and rigid position against Palestinian self-determination, which is the

Palestinians' natural and proper goal.

Eventually, Israelis or Palestinians must grant each other full political recognition, but it seems too much to expect that to happen at this time. The formulas that keep being suggested to accomplish this bit of magic all seem gimmicky and unreal. Nor is it in the cards for the Americans and the Saudis to collaborate in a big squeeze of Israelis and Palestinians - the other familiar scenario. That leaves only a much more limited prospect. Perhaps this is the moment for a general lowering of sights.

So far the Israelis have not made an offer that any self-respecting Palestinian could accept. If things go on that way, the autonomy talks will surely fail, and most of the oms will fall on Israel. The Israelis must sweeten their offer substantially. If they do, the Palestinians should be encouraged to take it. They may curse, but let them take it - if they do not, most of the onus will fall on them. Then let everyone watch what develops. Allow a little time for Israelis and Palestinians to work into what must be at least a somewhat different pattern from the one that both of them find unsatisfactory today.

It is foolish to be optimistic in the Middle East. It is more foolish to be categorical. Is there not merit in this modest approach?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sham Independence

With every proclamation of a "separate" marked by officials. Stamps were placed in new tribal homeland. South Africa gives a cruel twist to the meaning of independence. Although their statehood is ushered in with ceremonies that ape decolonization — the lowering of South Africa's flag, the firing of a 101-gun salute - the policy is in fact a cynical effort to preserve white dominance in the richest regions and to strip South African blacks of their already limited citizenship.

Tiny Ciskei recently became the fourth such "independent" state. It means that a black with ancestral ties to the Xhosa people of that region, even if he has lived in Johannesburg his entire life, becomes a Ciskei citizen. The Pretoria regime has thus divested itself of 8 million black citizens so far.

South Africa's leaders insist that they are accommodating the wishes of black majorities in the tribal areas, as certified by elections. But the voting is widely boycotted, and that which does take place is hardly free. At one polling place during Ciskei's vote on independence, the ballots of voters were

passbooks, an intimoann nonvoters easy to identify. Workers were told they would have to vote to get paid.

Resistance to the homeland police, meanwhile, causes bloodshed. Relatives and friends of Thozamile Gqweta, a black union leader who has come to symbolize opposition to the independence scheme, have died mysteriously in recent months.

The resistance is hardly surprising. From 25 to 50 percent of the people in Ciskei are unemployed; malnutrition is widespread; per capita income is little more than \$300 a year. There is no economic infrastructure on which to base independent development. South Africa proposes to underwrite 77 percent of the Ciskei budget, and South African security

forces will police the new "country." Ciskei is not a nation or the product of meaningful self-determination. Its people are isolated and expelled from South Africa, in the service of a brutal apartheid.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Spain: Back to Europe

For Spain, Thursday was a historic day. NATO's 15 members formally invited it to join. The invitation has a strategic aspect: The Atlantic Alliance should be the firmer for incorporating Spain's military assets directly. The principal aspect, however, is the domestic significance. The Franco dictatorship had isolated Spain. What international legitimacy the country did enjoy came, after 1953, chiefly from its bilateral military connection with the United States. Now a nation that in its dominant cultural strain feels itself to be a founding father of modern Europe is returning, institutionally, to its roots.

One unfortunate by-product of the long estrangement from the democracies is that, within Spain, public support for entry to NATO does not appear strong. A recent Gallup poll found 27 percent of the people in favor, 39 percent against and the rest undecided. A misplaced nostalgia for the benefits of sideline-sitting has provided a certain soil for Socialist Party appeals to neutralism and pacifism and for Communist Party exhortations along the Moscow party line. The result has been to make the government reluctant to test popular support for NATO entry in a referendum, and to try to move the issue as far along as possible before the next parliamentary elections in the spring. This is a bit embarrassing. It is, however, the duly elected government of Spain that is knocking on Europe's door, and that is plenty of reason to

accept the bid as authentic. There are diplomatic details to see to. Spain is pondering how entry into NATO might strengthen its hand in dealing with the British on Gibraltar and in maintaining its colonial enclaves. The United States hopes that Spain's policy of ruffling no Arab feathers can accommodate access by the new Rapid Deployment Force to some of those old Spanish bases. The important consideration, however, is that with the invitation from NATO in hand and with a second invitation from the EEC expected in a few years, Spain is finally coming "home."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dec. 14: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Adige Rising in Veneto

VENICE - It is high time the inhabitants of the Veneto in general and Venice in particular became aquatic, or at least amphibious! What with inundations from overflowing lagoons and a damp sirocco wind enveloping us, we hardly know whether we are living on the land or in the sea. The Adige has risen higher than it did in 1882, but since then its banks have been raised and strengthened and fortunately they have as yet stood the strain. They are watched by soldiers day and night. At Schio the Astico has broken its banks and invaded the country around, tearing down trees and walls. The telegraph offices remain open all night, lest any serious catastrophes occur.

1931: German Over-Borrowing

WASHINGTON - An official of the State Department has revealed that the government issued a warning early in 1928 to international bankers not to overload Germany with loans. The warning was issued shortly after Gilbert Parker, then agent-general for reparation payments under the Dawes plan, had openly accused Germany of over-borrowing and overspending. In the inquiry about to begin before the Senate committee on finance, the text undoubtedly will be demanded as part of the evidence on the foreign loan question. Representatives of eight international banking firms have been called to testify, including J.P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Chase National.

Poland: The Denouement After a Long Struggle

WARSAW — A television viewer in Warsaw could hardly be blamed last week if he thought the end was just around the corner. The state-controlled networks piped out hair-raising daily wrap-ups. Cor-respondents around the country told tales of respondents around the country told lates of workers preparing for a day of reckoning. Some were said to be stockpilling supplies or laying in medical equipment; others supposedly were setting up "secret" leaderships in case the current ones were arrested, or were organizing squads of "worker guards" for self-protection. "All this is creating an atmosphere of insurrection and tension," a television commentator intoned.

Tension there certainly was, and this time it went out of control. It began with a government propaganda barrage of an intensity disquieting even to some government sup-porters. It reached a climax early Sunday morning when riot police seized Solidarity headquarters and arrested union leaders. The government declared a state of emergency and set up an army Council of Na-tional Salvation. The long struggle had reached its climax.

Observers who have followed Poland's ups and downs since Solidarity leaped onto the scene 16 months ago have noted a curi-ous phenomenon. The strained relations botween union and government went through cycles. Until now they built toward an altimate confrontation without reaching it; then they ebbed, as if both sides were ex-hausted or scared. After a period of negotiations and hope, suspicions grew again and a new crisis loomed. Each crisis seemed a little deeper, each impending confrontation more apocalyptic. Words were said on both sides that would have been unthinkable six months before. It became harder to solve the impasse, because techniques that worked before were used up. Sunday, finally, the breaking point was reached.

This time it was the government that took

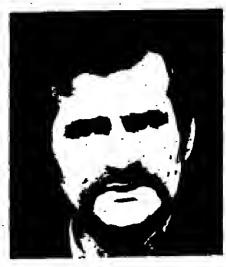
the initiative. Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski has moved with a decisiveness that surprised many Poles, Since replacing Stanislaw Ka-nia as party leader in October, he has sent military units around the country to be enforcer squads. He resumed negotiations with Solidarity. And on Nov. 4 he consented to a historic "summit" meeting with his two counterparts in power, Lech Walesa and Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate. The meeting set off vibrations of bope; many Poles had long believed that these three leaders could sit down around the same table, they would be able to break the spiral of conflict.

But it did not work out that way. The government and party spoke of a "front of national agreement" that would unite disparate elements with a common interest in survival. But there were strikes by university students, sit-ins by farmers, and pockets of industrial unrest. Pressures built up in the party for emergency measures, notably a law to ban strikes temporarily. Solidarity threat-ened a general strike if such a ban came to pass. On Saturday the union's National Commission met in Gdansk and decided to call for a national referendum on setting up a non-Communist government and redefin-ing the country's military relationship with the Soviet Union, by far the most controver-sial proposals raised by Solidarity leaders. The denouement was uear.

The national front was an idea whose time had passed or not yet come. Party hard-liners such as Stefan Olszowski saw it as window dressing. Moderates such as Deputy Premier Micczyslaw Rakowski envisioned a gennine coalition. The government wanted to include everyone — old trade unions, antonomous trade unions, Solidarity, young Socialists, church groups — there-by diluting Solidarity's share of influence.

Walesa appeared to favor a tripartite group-ing of church, Solidarity and party, each with a veto, to reflect the realities of power. But while rival concepts were being explored, politics would not sit still. The party,

its Central Committee veering closer to an uncompromising line, told the government to get moving on invoking emergency pow-ers. Then not police, backed by the army, stormed a strikebound fire cadet academy in Warsaw, demonstrating new forcefulness, albeit without casualties. In an angry reaction, Solidarity leaders assembled in Radom



and let off steam in an atmosphere of unrestrained militancy.

There the government pulled a coup: It secretly tape-recorded the session and played fragments over the radio, making the union seem as hotheaded and deviously rad-

ical as government propagasida had charged. Walesa was particularly embarrassed; millions heard him say that he had believed in the inevitability of confrontation all along and was secretly working toward it—an admission not borne out by the facts but seemingly aimed at re-establishing his credentials with Solidarity militants.

The authorities guiding policy was clear. They worked to hem Solidarity in, tempering its drive to open up society by holding out hopes of reconciliation, while trying to trim its popular support by depicting the union as radical and subversive. All the while they prepared for the final showdown. Solidarity meanwhile was showdown.

while they prepared for the final showdown. Solidarity, meanwhile, was showing signs of malaise. Some leaders conceded privately that perhaps 30 percent of its 9.5 million members were "wavering" and susceptible to government persuasion. There was a feeling that the union was being outmandovered and had missed big chances. "The union is not stronger than it was; it is weaker and every activist realizes this," said Karol Modzelewski, a top strategist, according to a government transcript of the Radom tapes. As a result, activists who saw opportunities receding moved toward confrontation. "The philosophy of one final push" is taking hold

philosophy of one final push is taking hold among some regional Solidarity leaders," said an East European close to the union.

On the government side, showing a bit of iron fist only aroused a cry for more such action from hard-liners. The Radom tapes unleashed a strong want of man attacks on unleashed a strong round of new attacks on Solidarity from Moscow, Prague and Sofia, increasing the pressure on Warsaw. Glemp increasing the pressure of wasaw obtain-lobbied against emergency powers, but he could not persuade Jaruzelski to meet Wale-sa again. As the sense of crisis deepened, the balance of forces seemed so delicate that if either side seemed to be gaining too much at the expense of the other, tragedy could fol-low. Early Sunday, at last, it did. C1981, The New York Three.

Republican Politicians Face Unemployment

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON - It was on WASHINGTON — It was on Ang. 27, 1980, that candidate Ronald Reagan told an auditence of Teamsters in Columbus, Ohio, that the lives of working people had been "shattered by a new depression — the Carter depression." The unemployment rate in what Reagan chose that day to characterize as a "severe depression." was 7 6 percent.

There is a history of what happens to Republicans in recession years, and it does not make happy reading for the party.

There was a recession from July, 1953, to May, 1954. Unemployment — which often lingers several months after the economy turns in what Reagan chose that day to characterize as a "severe depression." was 7 6 percent.

That was below the 9 percent peak of the 1975 recession when President Ford was in the White House, and far below the 25 percent unemployment level of the

Reporters in Columbus went hunting for Ford's economic adviser, Alan Greenspan, who was traveling with Reagan and had drafted the speech. Greenspan said the language in question had been inserted after the speech left his hands. While "we are in one of the major economic contractions of the past 50 years," be said, "I wouldn't describe it in such "terms as Reagan had used.

measured in the strict economists' terms but must be measured in human terms. When our working people - including those who are memployed - must endure the worst misery since the 1930s, then think we ought to recognize that they consider it a depression ... "

8.4% Jobless

A few days later he attacked President Carter for protesting. "If he wants a definition, I'll give him one." Reagan said, in what became one of his guaranteed applause lines. "A recession is when your neighbor loses his job. A depression is when you lose your job.
And recovery is when Jimmy
Carter loses his."

Last week, unemployment in the 10th month of the Reagan administration hit 8.4 percent — higher than when candidate Reagan spoke of a "severe depression." Ronald Reagan is Incly the Democrats have short memories and lack a spokesman with wit. But the economic and political reality of the current recession is too big a fact of life to be obscured

even by the Democrats' ineptitude.

There is a history of what hap-

around — peaked in September, 1954. In November Republicans lost one Senate seat, 18 House seats and nine governorships.

There was a recession from August, 1957, to April, 1958. Unemployment peaked in July, 1958, and four months later Republicans lost 13 Senate seats, 47 House

seats and seven governorships.

There was a recession from April, 1960, to February, 1961, and unemployment peaked in the May-July period. In November, 1960, Republicans gained two Senate seats, 20 House seats and a governorship, but they lost the governorship, but they lost the

presidency.

There was a recession from December, 1969, to November, 1970. Unemployment peaked a month Reagan then issued a formal after the midtern election, in statement saying: "As far as I am concerned, the line between recession and depression cannot be seats, but lost 11 governorships.

> There was a recession from November, 1973, to March, 1975. Unemployment peaked in May, 1975. In the 1974 and 1976 elections combined, Republicans lost three Senate seats, 44 House seats, seven governorships and the presidency.

> The onset of the present recession was in the summer of 1981. Its terminus is uncertain, but most forecasts now would put the recovcry in the summer of 1982. If unemployment again lags behind other economic measures in moving in the healthy direction, the jobless numbers may not start to improve until the fall of 1982.

That is a shaky base from which to be campaigning —especially for a party whose president had such quotable things to say about the opposition's economic failures.

If the holidays bring a wave of pink slips like the one Reagan recalls his father receiving one De-pression Christmas, then history suggests that there will inevitably be some unemployed Republican politicians next November.

Ireland's Hard Men Don't Listen

By William Pfaff

DUBLIN — History collects its debts, even if it takes a long time to do so. Slavery and the slave trade are being paid for today in the desolation of the divided cities of the United States and Britain, Israel is stalked, driven to the unreasonable, by the Palestinians. Armenians have been

reaching out from the massacres of the past to murder Turkish diplomats. And there is Ireland. The struggle in the North of Ireland is really between native Irish and the descendants of Scottish and English settlers "planted" there in the early 17th century to work lands confiscated from the rebellious Irish. A conflict begun in fendal scuffles between the Irish clans and English lords

The Irish war with England is over. The English actually gave up quite a while ago.

was turned into a war of religion with the English Reformation, suppression of the Irish monaster-ies, and confiscation of lands in the 16th century. The rebellions and suppressions which followed made a bleak history, all too well known, of Cromwellian repression; Irish revolts and support for James II, Catholic pretender to the English throne; unsuccessful alliance with France; the penal laws, the famine. In six years, between 1845 and 1851, Ireland lost a fifth of its population to reportion, disease or emigration. At the start of

starvation, disease or emigration. At the start of the 20th century the death rate in Dublin was 27.6 per thousand, higher than in Calcutta. In 1913, in Dublin, 21,000 families lived in single tenement rooms. The condition was of be the worst in Europe.

But that was an affair of England's rule of the Irish, and the Irish war with England is over. The IRA won't admit it, and the word has not reached those Irish Americans who perpetuate their grandfathers' hatreds by buying guns to run to Uister, thinking they are heroes. The English actually gave up quite a while ago, admittedly at the point of a gun and after the atrocities of the 1920s. The last link was broken in 1948, when Ireland left the Commonwealth.

Their colonists were left - Ireland's Protestant Boers, its white Rhodesians, its pieds noirs, its co-lons. It is these passionately Protestant descendants of the 17th-century colonizers who are the problem now, not the English. The English would be gone like a shot if it were not for the embarrassment of abandoning these people who for so long ruled the North on England's behalf.

Like the Boers in South Africa, the Rhodesian whites, the fourth-generation colons in Algeria, there really is no home they can go home to. While they came from abroad, it was four centuries ago; Ireland now is home. It has been their home since Oliver Cromwell and William of Orange. They fought to make it home and to make a Protestant and British Ireland. But they are no longer very popular among the British.

This is the frightening truth which the Protes-

tants of the North are being forced to confront. They ungenerously ruled the Catholic minority in the North before the civil rights protests in 1968; the communal struggle is a class struggle as well.
They have wrecked every attempt since then at
power-sharing and reconciliation. They have
made themselves the prisoners of their own extremists and of the Provisional IRA as well.

They demand that the British improve order and

They demand that the British impose order and suppress the IRA. But modern history sadly shows that no one can satisfactorily suppress an armed minority with a claim on the emotions of its community. Least of all an armed minority in love with exemplary death. For the IRA, death is glorious, a vindication. It works. Its past victories have not come from its enemies' deaths but from its own. The IRA has tradition to follow. The Nanis own. The IRA has tradition to town the various that the man of Roger Casement (hanged 1916), or Patrick Pearse and the others executed after the Easter Rising—his pitiful .25-caliber automatic, the uniform worn by the beautiful Countess Markiewicz, her Manser machine-pistol.

Reasonable men have broken their hearts looking for a reasonable solution. There are plenty of people in the North who would like to be reasonable. Some of them were in Dublin last month to talk with the Irish authorities, among them Wilham Craig, a militant Ulster Loyalist. Today the Protestant community in the North may be more, willing to compromise than the Catholic, The Rev.

As the climate grows colder for the Protestants, civil war

Ian Paisley is not representative. But it is late. The

hard men torpedo compromises hard men torpedo compromises.

The republic, under both the former premier, Charles Hanghey, and the present one, Garret Fizeerald, has tried to be reasonable, assuring the Protestants of a protected position in a united Ireland, condemning and trying to suppress the Provisionals and to secure the border. The two governments have been meeting regularly with the British authorities. An Anglo-Irish Council has been created and an all-Ireland court is discussed for recrovists' crimes. There are schemes about for a federal Ireland with regional autonomy in the North, and a proposal for "a British Isles solu-tion" that would put the two countries back to-

gether again in some as-yet vague way.

The hard men are not interested. The climate grows colder for the Protestants, and the influence of their paramilitaries has recently increased. Civil war is a possibility, certainly if the British with-draw. A new partition would re-draw the dimensions of the problem and give the IRA reason to start over again in the new "Ulster." A federal scheme makes sense, but will anyone listen to sense? In the end history collects, and in Ireland it will be the Protestants who pay.

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Presidential Failures Can Invite a Third Party

OS ANGELES — The Reagan administration is in the doldrums. Its economic policies have not worked out as the president and his aides said they would Like the Carter administration, it is af-

flicted with White House staff em-barrassments. It is finding that its capacity to resolve foreign policy problems — in the Middle East, problems — in the Middle East, Central America and Europe — is less than it had hoped. Even in Republican circles there

is discontent. Last month, Richard A. Snelling, the Republican gover-nor of Vermont, called the Reagan domestic policy "a sham and a shame." And during a recent de-bate in Southern California, all the Republican U.S. Senate candidates were willing to criticize the administration in one way or another, and the Republican crowd appeared receptive.

It is certainly too early to say, but the possibility is beginning to occur to people that this adminis-tration could fall on its face just as the last one did. Looking to the fu-ture, the leading contenders for the Democratic presidential nomina-tion in 1984, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, are already

traveling the country.

But are the voters memories that short? If Reagan does fail, will the electorate necessarily turn back to the liberals, discredited in the eyes of so many just a year ago? Or could American politics veer in new directions in an effort to break what is now a 20-year cycle of less than two-term presidencies and often indecisive, ineffective

The one truly successful new national political party to arise in the By Kenneth Reich

last 125 years, the Republican Party, grew out of a similar period of political stagnation in the 1840s and 1850s, during which one inef-fective president rapidly succeeded another and the drift toward civil war accelerated. When Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860, with a plurality of 39 percent of the vote, he won because he and his nev party represented a decisive, fresh point of view.
Is the United States again ripe

for a new party? Some, pointing to the disappointing independent candidacy of John Anderson in the 1980 election, would say no. But perhaps the Anderson experience reflects ineffective methods rather

than the wrong idea.

The Anderson effort was hastily organized. Months of valuable time were lost trying to get on the 50 state ballots, and most available funds went to the ballot effort rather than for the late summer advertising needed to build a base for a successful autumn drive. Anderson continues to mull over

the possibility of another effort in 1984. Last February he declared that in nine mouths, if he decided to go ahead, he would call a convention to form a new party. This mouth, nine mouths having passed, he said in an interview that he would delay the decision another several months because it is not yet clear that Reagan will fail.

It is doubtful, based on his 1980 performance, that Anderson is the man to lead such a party, but the idea of organizing well in advance of the 1984 elections, and going to the country as a political party rather than as independent candi-

dates, is probably a good one. The Republican Party, founded in 1854, was able to field a substan-tial candidacy under John C. Fre-mont in the 1856 elections, and

four years later, of course, it won. Clearly the idea of a third party has potential. Politicians are thinking about it. Not long ago, at a meeting of young Democrats in Los Angeles, Sen. Christopher Dodd of Connecticut warned that another strong independent candi-dacy could well arise in 1984.

In Britain, where frustration with the two leading parties is also running high, the leftward drift of the Labor Party and the ineffectiveness of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government have given rise in recent months to the Social Democrats, who, in a centrist coalition with the Liberals, are proposing a more realistic approach to the country's chronic economic and other prob-

lems. The new party has had imitial States a drift to the far right or the far left to provide the incentive for defections toward a centrist coali-tion. But certainly a greater real-ism, a no-nonsense approach to the nation's problems might be a taking-off point for a new political

If a strong third party is not in rospect, after all, then one possibility of change may be the emer-gence of new presidential candi-dates in the Democratic Party.

But having seen the nomination two virtual unknowns -George McGovern in 1972 and Carter in 1976 - and the end resuits of those successes, the elders of the party seem about to change the nominating system to diminish the chances of such sudden prominence. Including many more office holders as convention delegates, for example, and taking other steps to lead the way back to



brokered conventions, would probably benefit one of the frontrunners. Kennedy or Mondale. rather than untried candidates. Clearly, many people in the United States are frustrated with the apparent inability of government to solve problems. Perhaps, over the next few years, that disil-lusionment will fuel effective changes in ways that cannot be easily imagined now.

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By William Serrin

tomobile workers but also for

many other wage earners, particu-larly industrial workers.

among economists and business-men that the wages of automobile workers are too high. That belief is surely not shared by industrial workers, who bear the brunt of in-

Braking Benefits

Automobile executives want to

brake autoworkers' wages and ben-

efits, and these executives are re-

portedly saying in private that in dampening their employees' wages and benefits, they believe they can

assist the nation by putting a brake

Both General Motors Corp. and

the Ford Motor Co., whose current

contracts expire next September,

have been exceedingly outspoken in saying that unless the union

agrees to wage and benefit conces-

sions they will increase the subcon-

tracting of work and ship other

of view on the unusual decision, announced last week by Douglas

A. Fraser, president of the UAW,

But there seem to be two points

on all wages and benefits.

flation.

For decades American wage and

Farmers and townspeople in Mud Lake, Idaho, herding rabbits for slaughter.

Farmers' Effort to Kill Rabbits Turns Chaotic in U.S.

Los Angeles Times Service

MUD LAKE, Idaho - An attempt to eradicate thousands of jackrabbits that have been plaguing farmers near this eastern Idaho town turned into a melee that left dozens of the animals stunned or injured before they were finally killed.

The idea was for farmers and townspeople to drive the animals into a pen. There the rabbits were to be killed quickly and the meat put into cold storage by a Nigerian enterpreneur who hopes to sell it in his country.

But at about 10 a.m. Saturday, as bundreds of rabbits were heading into the pen, some of them changed direction and tried to escape. They ran into a line of people armed with ax handles, base-

ball bats and table legs. Chaotic killing began amid war whoops and the buzz of trail bikes. The people then moved on toward the pen, leaving the maimed rabbits behind them. A few men tried to finish off the wounded animals be-

fore continuing the drive.

About 1,000 rabbits finally entered the pen which turned out to be too small for the job, and many animals piled up in a corner. In all, about 1,500 rabbits were killed — the organizers had hoped to kill up to 15,000.

The Idaho Humane Society had tried to block the drive but eventually agreed to allow it if the rabbits would be killed by stunning them with a blow to the back of the head and then cutting their throat. Those rabbits in the pen were killed by the society's preferred method.

councils to reopen contracts with the automobile manufacturers, a move that could result in a loss of wages and benefits for 1.2 million

stands that the country is faced not only with preserving an indus-try, but preserving an economy."

He added that the union's decision demonstrated a new sense of accommodation that had devel-oped in the United States in the

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The reluctant
decision of the executive board of
the United Auto Workers to allow union bargaining councils to re-open contracts is a move of major importance, not only for U.S. au-Jerome M. Rosow, a former assistant secretary of labor who is president of the Work in America Institute, a private research organi-

NEWS ANALYSIS

benefit scales, particularly those among industrial workers, bave zation, said the decision demonbeen linked to the automobile instrated the high degree of responsi-bility that he described as characdustry's wages and benefits. They have risen when the autoworkers teristic of the autoworkers' union. were able to extract relatively high wages and benefits from what had been a highly profitable industry. Now there is a widespread belief

"The union is sympathetic to the problems of the industry," be said.
"We have built an economy around the automobile. The UAW is demonstrating that it under-

agement and labor. Some people familiar with the situation took another view. A professor of labor manage-

He added that the union's deci-

last five years or so between man-

ment, who asked not to be quoted by name for fear of damaging his relationships with the labor movement, said that after taking what he called an essentially moderate approach to husiness for many years, the autoworkers, facing heavy layoffs and the threat of additional losses, could do nothing

but agree to reopen contracts.

Workers at Du Pont Reject Bid by Union

BALTIMORE - The United Steelworkers of America has been beaten overwhelmingly in its second major effort to organize work-

ers predominantly in the South. The union, which won a similar effort last year, failed in a drive to organize thousands of employees of E.1. du Pont de Nemours & Co. the largest chemical manufacturer in the United States.

Returns tabulated here by the regional office of the National La-bor Relations Board showed that 11,500 employees at 14 Du Pont. plants rejected steelworker repre-

sentation by large margins.

Under a labor board ruling sought by Du Pont, employees at each of the 14 plants, from Tennessee to New Jersey, voted on the question of steelworker representation only at their own locations. Union lawyers previously failed in an attempt to have the returns to-taled, which would have given the steelworkers a chance to organize all of the affected plants, or none.

But as the returns from the weeklong voting were reported, af-ter workers at the last Du Pont plant completed balloting Friday, the company's procedural advantage appeared to have made little difference.

Carl DeMartino, vice president for employee relations at Du Pont, said in a statement that the company was "delighted" and viewed the results as "a vote of confidence in our treatment of employees." said the company "recognizes the obligation that this entails."

The steelworkers had no immediate comment

The setback for the 1.2-millionmember steelworkers' union, the most successful organizer in the AFL-CIO, followed a victory in March of last year at the huge Newport News Shipyard and Dry

Dock Co., with 15,000 workers the largest corporate employer in Virginia. That triumph was viewed as an omen for Du Pont, and was widely hailed as the first breakthrough by a major industrial un-ion in the traditionally anti-union South.

Du Pont, with 66,000 hourly workers, is the second biggest largely nonunion employer, after the International Business Machines Corp.

The steelworkers had promised to bargain for a cost-of-living escalator clause — a common industri-al union provision that Du Pont has never had to grant - and emphasized the disparities in Du Pont wage rates, which the union said are generally lower in the South.

Protestants End Ulster Jail Protest

BELFAST - Protestant prisoners called off a rooftop protest and released four prison officers they

About 10 prisoners came down

that a government official had promised that jail conditions would be reviewed.

"This action was inevitable," he

John Leyden, executive director of the public employees depart-ment of the AFL-CIO, took another view. He said the autoworkers' union was in a somewhat unusual position in an industry that faces serious economic problems. To assist management in solving the problems should be commended, he added

The autoworkers' decision to allow the union's hargaining councils to reopen contracts was exceedingly difficult. Last March, the union's bargaining councils at GM and Ford rejected the idea of reopening contracts, and the union had insisted that it would hold to that position.

In announcing the executive board's decision, Mr. Fraser said: Times have changed. The situation in the industry is desperate." Citing "the deterioration of the economy," he said the union's leadership decided that "it was no longer satisfactory to have one rigid policy." With more than 200,000 union

members laid off and the unlikelihood that the automobile industry will soon return to profitability, the union is saying that job security will be its priority issue in next year's contract talks.

Harley Shaiken, who has worked as a consultant for the autoworkers and is now a research

stitute of Technology, said the un-ion was in a difficult position because the increasing use of auto-mation as well as the global restructuring occurring in the automobile industry will probably mean fewer jobs despite conces-

Indeed, contract concessions could help the companies pay for increasing automation and global restructuring, he said: thus, the workers could he paying for the elimination of their own jobs.

New Zealand's Cabinet Is Named by Muldoon

Rewers
WELLINGTON, New Zealand
Prime Minister Robert Muldoon has named Warren Cooper, a . former postmaster-general, as for-eign minister. Mr. Muldoon will retain the finance portfolio he has held since coming to power six

years ago. The appointment Friday of Mr. Cooper, 48, was the major surprise in the new Cahinet. The Cahinet contains three ministers not previously members of a government --Rob Talbot, tourism; Jonathon Elworthy, lands, foresis; and John Falloon, postmaster-general, Mr. Muldoon's National Party was returned to power in elections two weeks ago with a majority of only two among the 92 seats in Parlia-

Transit Systems See Problems if U.S. Aid Cut

By Ernest Holsendolph

nilla

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON -- The American Public Transit Association, the leading mass transit trade organization here, says a survey of its members shows that local bus and train systems will have difficulty weathering the Reagan administra-tion's plan to suspend U.S. government operating subsidies by 1985 and that 28 of the systems could be forced to end service.

Representatives of nearly all those communities said they would have difficulty raising fores and

Ganges Delta Hurricane

The Associated Press CALCUTTA - At least 65 persons died and two million were displaced in a hurricane that battered the Ganges delta in Ban-gladesh and India, according to re-

ports reaching here Saturday.

keeping enough passengers to maintain service. Of 300 members surveyed, 116

responded, the association said. Although pressures will be great to raise fares, reduce service and find additional sources of revenue. the transit operators reported,

small- to medium-size communities will be especially hard-hit, partly because they have marginal systems with many poor and elder-ly customers who will be mable to afford higher fares. For example, Charlotte, N.C.; Huntington, W.Va.; St. Joseph, Mo.; and Moorehead, Minn., were among the 28 communities whose transit officials said they feared that service will have to be sus-pended if they did not get federal lunds. Some of the other cities on

and Chattanooga, Tenn. Large transit systems such as the walked out over a contract dispute.

the list were Kalamazoo, Mich.;

Harrisburg, Pa.; El Paso, Texas; Stockton, Calif.; Little Rock, Ark.;

Metropolitan Transit Authority in New York City or Chicago's Regional Transit Authority do not contemplate halting operations. partly because their size gives them greater flexibility in increasing

Another significant factor is that the smaller urbanized areas

Italian City Sealed Off In Mass Labor Protests

The Associated Press BRINDISI, Italy — Workers protesting 2,500 layoffs by Montedison, Italy's largest chemical concern, closed access to this southern city by occupying its air-port, sealing off its main train sta-

tion and blocking major highways.

Police said the occupations began Friday and ended Saturday afternoon. But trains were still oot running because of a nationwide strike by railroad workers, who

rely more heavily on federal operating assistance than a larger transit system and would have a larger gap to fill with increased fares,"

Local transit officials say a major reason for their bleak outlook the expectation that oecessary fare increases will cause reductions in ridership, which in turn will produce a need for further fare in-

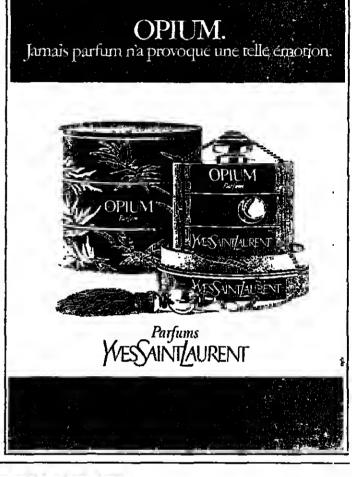
Seventy-seven percent of the officials said they would seek more state and local assistance, but pointed out that their requests will be coming at a time when other local social programs also need aid to make up for lost federal funds.

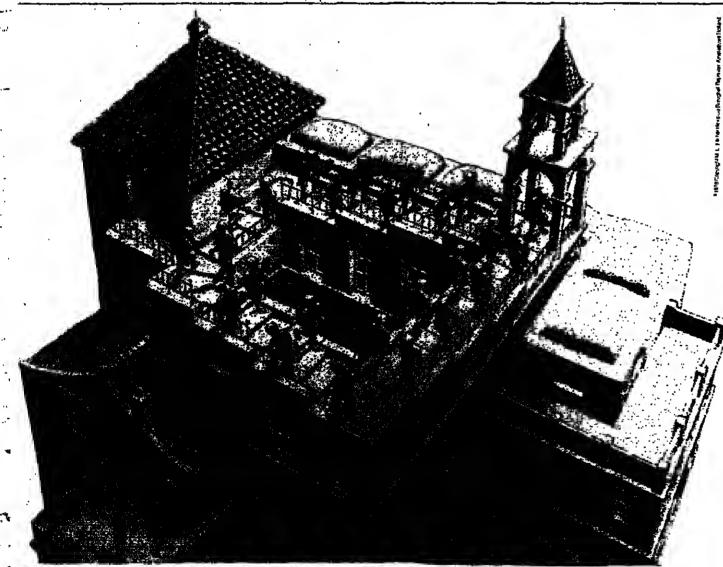
The officials listed several other possible sources of revenue, in-cluding increased student fares, new or increased property and gasoline taxes, capital gains taxes, state or regional revenue-sharing arrangements and utility sur-

were holding bostage after the British government reportedly agreed to review conditions at a Belfast jail. Saturday after buddling under blankets for two nights in freezing

temperatures on the roof of Crum-lin Road Jail. They had demanded an inquiry into jail conditions. more recreation time and segregation from Irish republican guerrillas. Such segregation is in force for inmates who have been sentencing but not among those awaiting trial.
The protest ended after two

Protestant members of Parliament told the prisoners from the street





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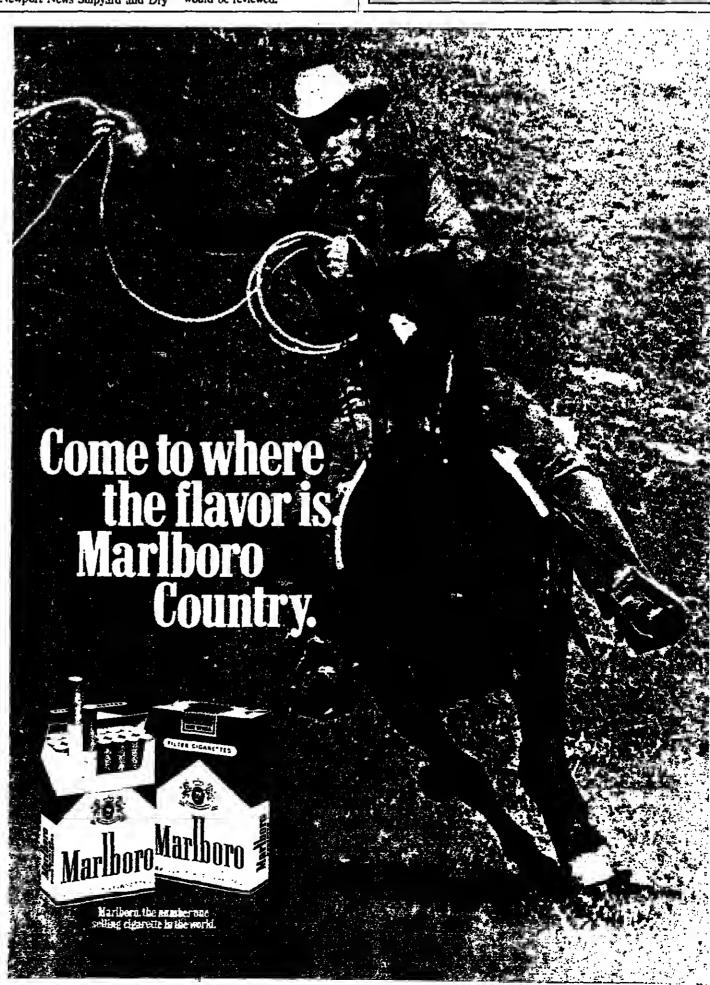
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Look at it another way.



Arafat Declares Fahd Mideast Plan Remains a 'Good Basis' for Peace

By Karen DeYoung and Loren Jenkins Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat, brushing aside criticism from within his own ranks over his backing of a Saudi Arabian Middle East peace initiative, asserts that that the plan remains "a good basis for a comprehensive and lasting peace in the area."

Although Mr. Arafat called the breakdown of last month's Arab summit over the plan a "loss" for the PLO, he said that the Saudi Arabian initiative is still alive and will be reconsidered when Arab leaders agree to resume the suspended summit.

"That will need some more months" to be arranged, Mr. Arafat said in an interview Friday, his first with the Western press since the abortive Arab meeting in Fez, Morocco.

The summit broke down partly over disagreement on one of the eight points of the Saudi Arabian proposal: the implied acceptance of Israel's right to exist. Such acceptance is rejected outright by Arab radicals, and even moderates disagree on whether the key bargaining card for the establishment of a Palestinian state should be offered prior to negotiations with Is-

But while Mr. Arafat himself is said to have opposed including this "point seven" in the Saudi Arabian initiative, he again implied on Friday that it is a principle he is prepared eventually to accept.

"I accept international legality and United Nations resolutions," he said. "Who is against international legality? Israel is the only state created by a UN resolution,

Sindona Indicted In Sicilian Probe

PALERMO, Sicily - Prosecutors investigating suspected Mafia involvement in heroin traffic through Sicily have indicted financier Michele Sindona on charges of illegally exporting currency and falsifying documents.

Mr. Sindona, serving a 25-year sentence in New York for fraud, is suspected of having laundered money received by the Maña from the sale of drugs to dealers in the

United States, prosecutors said. Prosecutors also indicted 47 persons Friday on charges of association for criminal purposes, a catchall charge used against suspected terrorists and members of organized crime. Thirty of the 47 were also charged with drug trafand now they refuse every UN res-

Although he would not expand on his remarks, Mr. Arafat emphasized that he was referring to all UN resolutions — presumably both the original UN partition of Palestine in 1947, and Resolution 242, which in 1967 called for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war and international acceptance of the economic and diplomatic sup-

sovereignty of all states in the area. Point seven of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's initiative merely reformulated that latter principle of Resolution 242. The PLO consistently has rejected Resolution 242 because it does not mention the Palestinian people as such, much less the establishment of their own

Discussion With Fahd

Asked if his acceptance of UN resolutions was binding on PLO radicals, Mr. Arafat, indicating that divisions on the issue remain. noted that the organization is a de-mocracy but said, "I am the chair-man of the PLO. I was elected by everyone on a platform that has been approved by everyone."

Although he denied hints from other Arab sources that he had a direct role in composing the Saudi Arabian peace plan, Mr. Arafat said that he had discussed it before the conference with Prince Fahd and Saudi King Khaled and that he had "the right to make some remarks here and there."

At Friday's midnight interview in one of his many offices in the well-guarded Palestinian sector of West Beirut, the PLO chairman was relaxed and clearly in good spirits. Speaking in English, he jokingly dismissed both European and U.S. initiatives in the Middle

Referring to the European Economic Community declaration in Venice last year that supported the establishment of a Palestinian state and urged PLO participation in future Middle East negotiations, Mr. Arafat said, "I am pragmatic, dealing with facts. I know that the Venice declaration was only a political statement and nothing more. I was not expecting more from En-

By some interpretations, President Reagan's pre-Fez summit comments that at least point seven of the Saudi Arabian plan was a

New Head of BBC Named The Associated Press

LONDON - Alasdair Milne, I, chief of television, will succeed Sir Ian Trethowan, 59, who is retiring as British Broadcasting Corp. director general on Aug. 1, the

conciliation toward the Arabs. But Mr. Arafat said he found

U.S. policy totally negative. "The American administration is not looking for a solution," he said. "How can you imagine that this stupid military junta [in Israel] will accept any peaceful solution while the U.S. administration gives them unlimited financial, military,

'Spoiled Baby'

Describing Israel as the "naughty, spoiled baby," of the United States, Mr. Arafat pointed to what he called "arrogance" on the part of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, seen in a series of Is-raeli "insults" to the United States "from the moment Reagan came into power.

Mr. Arafat said that he remains willing to talk to U.S. officials, but said he has no hope for the possi-

bility of a change in U.S. policy.

Mr. Arafat said that although
the Reagan administration still "has many Sadats" in the region, it should not count on its close rela-tionship with Saudi Arabia to provide a moderating conduit to ei-ther the PLO or other Arah states as long as it persisted in "ignoring facts and realities [and] supporting

"It seems you have not learned from history," he said, his voice rising "What happened in Egypt? What happened in Iran? Who killed Sadat? Who killed Sadat?

"It is a very important ques-tion," he said. "It was the American administration squeezing him, squeezing him, squeezing him and, under your pressure, his offering concession after concession, 'til he arrived at this end. This is reality.

Americans Asked to Ignore 'Unfair' Portrayal of Libya

By David B. Ottaway Washington Part Service

ABU DHABI - Oil Minister Abd al-Salam Zaggar of Libya said Sunday that Libya planned to take its case directly to the American people through news organizations to show that the Reagan administration was "unfair" in portraying it as a terrorist nation.

We do believe the American people have the right to listen to every opinion," the Libyan offi-cial said. He challenged the administration to bring before the public its evidence of an alleged Libyan plot to assassinate President Reagan.

"It's a very dangerous thing to say a country sent some people to kill a president without hav-ing the evidence," he said at a news conference after a meeting of the Organization of Petroloum Exporting Countries. "The international opinion didn't see it. I did not see it. They didn't

Mr. Zaggar said that if U.S. officials had caught individuals who planned to kill Mr. Resgan, Libya had nothing to do with it.

The American people might kill President Reagan, and some of them tried it without Libya," he said. "Did Libya conspire in 1963 to kill President Kennedy? It did not If someone is muts and wants to kill the president, they can do it in the United States. No problems."

Mr. Zaggar emphasized re-peatedly that Libya had no quarrel with the American people, who he said had believed in the principles of freedom since the time of "the freedom fighters" of the American independence struggle against the British and since the time of President Lincoln

The Libyan oil minister was clearly angry at the lack of sup-port shown for Libya by OPEC. Libya- asked the organization Saturday to adopt a plan of joint action against the United States in retaliation for the administration's recall of American oil-company employees working in the North African

He blamed the Saudi Oil Minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamam, for the OPEC refusal to take Libya's side and said the organization had supported Iraq, Algeria and Libya in earli-er disputes with Western oil companies.

Mr. Zaggar said "we in Libya are being persecuted by a super-power and it was the national duty of our Arab brothers" to

"But our Saudi brother. Sheikh Yamani, stood against us," Mr. Zaggar said. "I'm very sorry to have to say that."

He said Libya was prepared to fight like a "cornered cat" against the United States and had already received private assurances of assistance from other countries, including those in the Eastern bloc, to keep the Libyan oil fields running. He also indicated Libya intended to rely primarily on its own efforts and experts to run any oil field abandoned by American compa-

The official Libyan press agency JANA, in a statement sent to Reuters in London, said



Abd al-Salam Zaggar

ing what it described as the good relations prevailing be-tween itself and 1,500 Americans on its territory.]

Kuwait Criticizes U.S.

KUWAIT (AP) - Kuwait criticized the United States Sunday for what it described as an unjustified and unprecedented escalation against 'Libya" and offered to come to Libya's aid in dealing with the situation, a government spokesman said.

Abdel Aziz Hussein, the min-

ister of state for Cabinet affairs. said the Knwait Cabinet met Sunday and discussed "the latest developments in American-Libyan relations and regretted the unjustified and unprecedented escalation against Libya in the economic and oil fields

New York Times Service WASHINGTON -- The United States and Angola are moving closer to normalizing relations, ac-cording to State Department officials and the Angolan government. A senior State Department offi-

cial said last week that Washington was optimistic that a negotiat ed settlement could end Angola's civil strife and lead to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the African nation, possibly within a

The presence of the Cubans in Angola has been a major irritant to Washington, which has never recognized the six-year-old Luanda government. However, American inesses, particularly oil companies such as Guif, Texaco, Mobil and Cities Service, have agreements with Luanda and contribute substantially to the Angolan econ-

Last Thursday, Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos offered to open talks with Washington on the normalization of diplomatic relations.

The State Department official said the administration believed a settlement in neighboring South-West Africa (Namibia) would lead to a wider peace in southern Afri-ca. South Africa has continued to rule the territory in defiance of the United Nations

Armed Rebellion

The official's assessment followed a visit to Washington by Jonas M. Savimbi, who has been leading an armed rebellion against the Marxist Angolan government

for six years. According to the official's assessment, creation of a peaceful border area between Namibia and Angola, into which South Africa has made incursions in pursuit of Namibian guerrillas, would reduce the need in Luanda's eyes for Cuban troops. Angola would then be in a position to arrange an accommodation with Mr. Savimbi, a necessary step, Washington now ap-pears to believe, toward the with-drawal of the 15,000 to 20,000 Cu-

ban troops in Angola.

The official indicated that in the process, the United States might move to recognize the Marxist gov-ernment in Luanda. He said that talks had been taking place with Angolan officials at the United Nations and elsewhere.

The official's comments implied that the United States did not consider Mr. Savimbi an alternative to the government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola now in power. The State Department refers to Mr. Savimhi's opposition organization only as a legitimate political force that cannot be ignored in discussions on Angola's future.

the United States since the beginning of this month on a private visit, has met with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.; Walter J. Stoessel Jr., undersocretary of state for political affairs; and Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

The rebel leader, who heads the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), was supported militarily by the United States until 1976, when Congress barred U.S. aid to any of the Angolan factions.

Mr. Savimbi said he was in Washington only to discuss the Cuban troops in Angola and how they could be removed. He said he was not seeking aid.

In the House on Wednesday, a Republican proposal to repeal the ban on aid was withdrawn after it appeared that liberal members of ongress would defeat the administration's foreign aid bill if it contained the repeal measure.

The administration has said that it does not want to resume military aid to Mr. Savimbi's forces but does want the flexibility of having that choice to make. The administration wants to ensure that Mr. Savimbi will not interfere with the normalization of relations with

Portugal granted Angola independence in November, 1975. It was not until early 1976 that the Popular Movement for the Liber-ation of Angola under Agostinho Neto won the civil war among

three guerrilla organizations fash-ioned largely along tribal lines. They won with the aid of Cuban troops who have remained in Angola since, helping keep the Popuar Movement in power, first under Mr. Neto and then, after his death in 1979, under Mr. dos Santos.

Angola Demotes Security Minister

LUANDA, Angola — Security Minister Kundi Paiama has been demoted to a provincial job in a move that foreign diplomats linked to the bomb attack on Angola's only oil refinery on Nov. 30.

A presidential decree over the weekend announcing a minor government shuffle gave no reason, but Western diplomats said Mr. Paiama was suspended after a sabotage squad, alleged by Angola to be South African, blew up part of the refinery on Luanda's outskirts. The diplomats said Mr. Paiama

had been accused of negligence by officials of the ruling party but was spared public disgrace because of

the second manager and second and

Habib Says Tensions in Lebanon Have Eased

By Lee Lescaze

Washington Past Service WASHINGTON - President Reagan's special envoy on the Lebanon crisis reports that the situation has cooled as a result of the four-and-a-half-month cease-fire

Philip C. Habib, who just returned from the Middle East, said Friday that there continued to be a risk that the Lebanese tensions would grow into a major confrontation but that every party to the dispute had expressed interest in maintaining the cease-fire, which Mr. Habib helped arrange July 24.

"I found during my visit, and I so told the president, a general desirability that Lebanon should not be the center of either military or political upheaval that would create problems throughout the region," Mr. Habib told reporters as

he left the White House after meeting with Mr. Reagan.
Mr. Hahib said, in response to a

question, that Syria, which strong-ly opposes the Camp David peace process and whose troops occupy much of Lebanon, desires to maintain the cease-fire. He did not mention other parties by name, but Israel, the Israeli-backed Christian forces in southern Lebanon, the Lebanese government and

> tion are all involved. The United States does not deal directly with the PLO, but Mr. Habib said all the parties had indicated their positions to him "one way or another."

the Palestine Liberation Organiza-

Mr. Habib said he had no plans to return to the Middle East but would respond to any new request

from Mr. Reagan. In another development at the

White House, Mr. Reagan was visited by 10 Republican House members who ardently support his tax-cut program. The delegation urged him to make a new demonstration of his faith in the economic doctrine that holds that tax cuts

will stimulate the economy.

They asked Mr. Reagan to advance the date his tax cuts take effect from July 1 to Jan. 1. Larry Speakes, the deputy press secre-tary, said Mr. Reagan would consider the request, but that Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan had cautioned that it would be difficult to get such legislation through Congress in time for it to have sig-

Rep. Jack Kemp of New York, one of the 10 visitors, told reporters he had suggested to the president, "Why not lower the tax rates in January and get us out of the

10-percent cut is due July 1. It appeared, however, that while Mr. Reagan wants to give polite

recession earlier?" A 5-percent re-

duction took effect Oct, 1 and a

consideration to the snegestion from some of his most devoted supporters in the House, he would prefer not to change course now, a month away from a new struggle with Congress over the 1983 budg-

Former President Gerald R. Ford visited Mr. Reagan on Friday and later said that because of the recession the Republican Party would not do very well if an election were held in the next two months. Mr. Ford predicted, however, that the economy will start improving by summer and will be considerably stronger by next November's elections.

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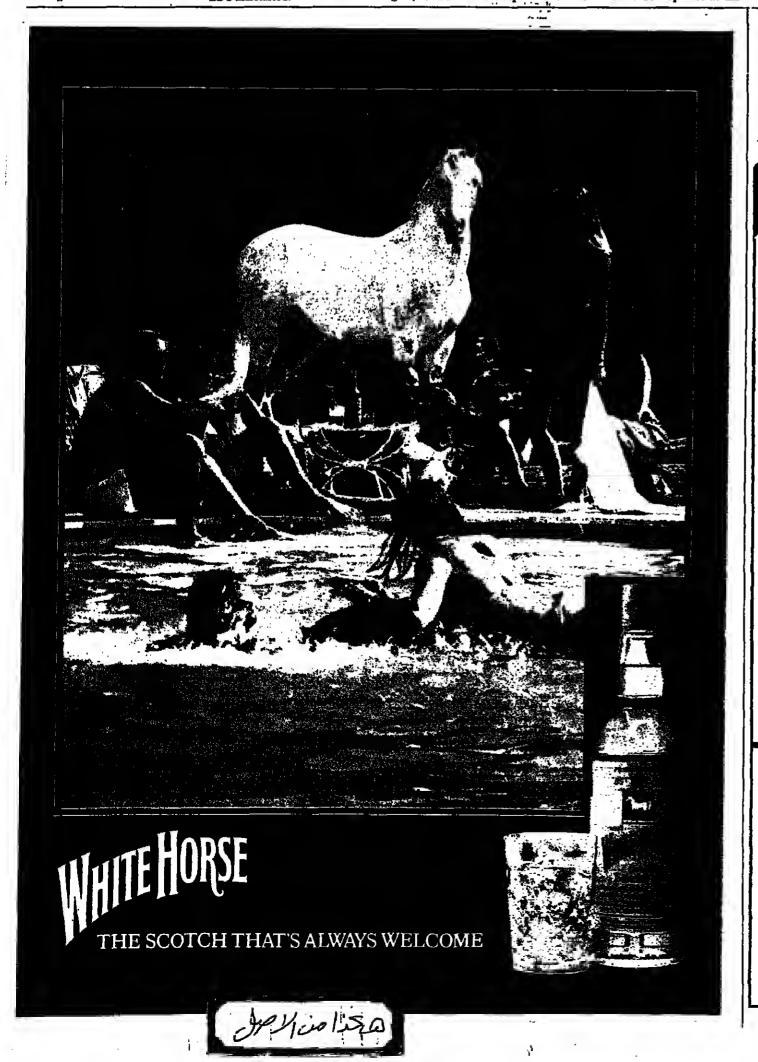
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Ex-Soldiers in China Said to Have Rioted

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service
PEKING -- More than 3,000 disgruntled former soldiers staged a violent uprising in southern Chi-na last July, seizing local Communist officials, ransacking government offices and beating up police, according to a usually reliable

Hong Kong magazine.

Zheng Ming a leftist journal with good mainland Chinese contacts, reported that at least 30 persons were injured, and a small town was thrown into chaos, with shops and factories shut for three days before the soldiers were repulsed. The group called itself the "Disillusioned Brigade." the magazioe said.

The magazine said in its December editions that the recently de-mobilized army men resorted to violence after they returned to their villages and were unable to find jobs, were spurned by local girls and felt victimized by new national policies that seem to reward those who remain on the farm and avoid military service.

Article Called 'Fabrication'

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, asked to respond to the article, branded it "a sheer fabrication" and declined further comment.

The incident, said to have coincided with the anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party on July 1, is the largest reported case of civil disorder since contending political factions fought throughout China during the bloody Cultural Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s.

Diplomatie sources in Peking were unable to confirm the incident disclosed by Zbeng Ming, but they said they have heard reports of other, smaller disturbances inspired by disaffected former soldiers demobilized by the army.

Although an army career once assured a fast route to power, prestige and privilege in China, military life has lost its luster since the pragmatic leaders now running the nation have slashed the military hudget to beef up civilian sector

spending.
The past two years of deep budget cuts have forced the fourmillion-man army to demobilize an estimated 400,000 troops, mostly from the rural rear guards. The cashiered soldiers return to their villages with little hope of a secure job in China's currently depressed

Corsica Hit by Forest Fires

The Associated Press

BASTIA, Corsica - About 7,400 acres (3,000 bectares) of forests in northern Corsica were destroyed hy fires driven by winds up to 80 mph (130 kilometers per hour), officials said. Jean Senie, the regional prefect, charged that some of the fires were set deliberately when the winds were at their strongest.

Zheng Ming emphasized the frustration of demobilized army men in describing the background of the July revolt in Meiln, a poor coastal town of 40,000 in Guangdong province less than 300 miles west of Hong Kong.

With a mixed sense of desperation and depression 6 000 former.

tion and depression, 6,000 former soldiers from the surrounding area banded together in 1980 to orga-nize petition campaigns in the hope of persuading the govern-ment to give them jobs, according to the magazine. When their lobbying failed, said

Zheng Ming, the former soldiers formed the Disillusioned Brigade and drew up a plan named "Operation Dagger" that included an armed uprising among its options. Freed From Detention

Finally, on July 1, more than 3,000 members of the Disillusioned Brigade stormed Meilu, smashing file cabinets in government of-

Breaking into an anniversary celebration, the rebels "kid-napped" the local party secretary and top governing official. When police tried to repress the attack, the brigade fought back and wounded more than 30 policemen, according to Theng Mine. according to Zheng Ming.

On July 2 and 3, the former sol-diers forced their way into the county's detention center and freed five of their colleagues who had been held by authorities, according to the article.

The whole town was in a mess' with factories and shops closed and the "whole west part of the province shocked by the incident," the magazine reported.

After three days of disorder, said the article, the provincial par-ty committee mobilized a large enough force to put down the bri-gade, forcing the former soldiers to

The brigade leaders surrendered after a prefectural official issued a radio broadcast labeling the incident "counterrevolutionary," a serious crime, and ordered the rebels to give themselves up.

The article failed to describe

how the attackers were armed or how many provincial forces were required to quell the uprising. Details of the alleged kidnappings, ransacking and clashes also were not given in the article. The magazine said it learned of

the incident when its reporter visited Meilu recently and discovered several street posters announcing that 27 leaders of the brigade had

surrendered to police.
At the end of its report, Zheng Ming said that the brigade did not get popular support but that it "exposed the shortcomings of the Chinese Communist Party's demoblil-ization policy. If the Chinese Communists do not correct such a policy. it seems similar incidents will take place," the article said.



NEW STEP IN SEARCH — Zheng Liangun, a 34-year-old Chinese bricklayer who fled to Hong Kong in May, is checked through U.S. Customs after his arrival in San Francisco. Mr. Zheng was granted a visa by the authorities on humanitarian grounds so that he could search for the man he says was his father, a U.S. Marine stationed in China after World War II.

China's Premier Takes Spotlight In New Emphasis on the Economy

PEKING - China's parliament concluded its annual session on Sanday, endorsing what it called a more realistic strategy for develop-

ing the nation's economy.

The two-week session may well be remembered for its hard focus on economic issues but even more for the emergence of Premier Zhao Ziyang as the dominant figure in fiscal planning and administration.

Mr. Zhao, 63, the pragmatic Communist who became premier last year, clearly left his imprint on the National People's Congress with his unorthodox emphasis on a consumer-oriented mixed economy, gradual economic growth and foreign investment and his slash-ing attack on the nation's bureauc-

Mr. Zhao apparently captivated the 3,200 delegates with a state-of-the-nation speech delivered in the first two days of the congress, which serves as a forum to review national policies set by the ruling Communist Party.

National Hero

For the past week, Mr. Zhao, who has been known as an able but colorless technocrat, has been treated like a national bero, first by iodividual delegates who praised him and on Sunday by the whole congress, which declared that his report "is guided by the principle of seeking truth from facts."

The congress praised Mr. Zhao for a report that "affirms achievements and pinpoints existing prob-The most serious problem cited

by Mr. Zhao is an unresponsive, corrupt and inefficient bureaucracy, which he hlamed for undermining economic reforms and retard-ing the nation's development.

Pet Project

Mr. Zhao vowed to bridle the bureaucracy of 20 million workers in a major government reorganization, with elimination of some orgamizations, the merging of others and, overall, a "maximum reduction of staff."

Trimming the hureaucracy has been a pet project of China's leadever since the ascendance of Mr. Zhao's mentor and the nation's main leader, Communist Party Deputy Chairman Deng Xiaoping, who was quoted in last month's theoretical journal Red Flag as threatening purges of corrupt and lax officials.

The ecocomy itself, Mr. Zhao told the delegates, is much healthi-er than expected when he took over as premier last September. The gaping budget deficit will narrow from \$7.5 billion last year to

\$1.5 billion in 1981, be said. Despite a generally upbeat report, he said that the nation's economic austerity program, known as readjustment, would continue for another five years to create the necessary foundation for rapid growth in the future.

Originally scheduled for three years beginning in 1979, readjust-ment is chiefly known for slashing capital construction — from \$32 billion in 1980 to \$22 in 1981 and shifting priority from heavy industry to agriculture and light industry to improve consumer welfare and raise living standards.

Living Standards

This year, said Mr. Zhao, living standards have risen, savings deposits jumped 18 percent and agricultural output is expected to he the second largest in China's history, approaching the 1979 record of 332 million tons.

Problems remained, however including a shortfall in oew jobs created. Urban unemployment is expected to reach 7 per cent this

Cootention from those fighting for higher growth rates, greater emphasis on heavy industry and less emphasis oo the individual in industrial and agricultural decisioo-making was carefully ob-scured in the stage-managed reports from the Great Hall of the People, where the congress met.
—MICHAEL WEISSKOPF

Edgar F. Kaiser Dies; **American Industrialist**

NEW YORK - Edgar F. Kaiser, 73, who took the reins of the industrial company founded by his father, Henry J. Kaiser, and directed the empire toward international expansion, died Friday in San

The Kaiser Foundation medical care program, the largest private, prepaid medical plan in the coun-

OBITUARIES

try, grew from an innovative health care program Mr. Kaiser designed in the 1930s for laborers and their families working on the Bonneville Dam project

Edgar Foshurgh Kaiser was born in Spokane, Wash., on July 29, 1908. By the time he was 12, he was working in the summer on construction projects as a water boy, a messenger and a clerk. In 1930, one semester short of graduation from the University of Cali-formia, he quit college with his father's blessing and headed for Tex-as, where he had been offered work as a pipeline construction su-

When the pipeline was completed, he joined the construction team building Boulder Dam (later the Hoover Dam) in Nevada, one of his father's projects. He later was administrative manager of the main spillway on the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River, be-tween Washington and Oregon.

During World War II, Mr. Kai
D. Silk, 28, the editorial page edi-

ser was vice president and general manager of the company's ship-building program in the Pacific Northwest. After the war he ran the Kaiser Motors Corp. in Michi-

to California to take over the Kai-ser empire. He became president of the Kaiser Industries Corp. in 1956, but his father remained active in the decision-making of the

year hy agreeing to a settlement with the striking United Steelworkers.

the Presidential Medal of Freedom amount of low- and moderate-in-

In 1954, Edgar Kaiser returned

Kaiser holdings until his death in 1967. During his father's prominent career, Edgar Kaiser's skills and drive often went unnoticed. But in 1959 he was named chairman of the board of the Kaiser Steel Corp., and he broke ranks with the other major steel producers that

In 1969 Mr. Kaiser was awarded for his efforts to expand the come housing.

At the time of his death Mr.

Kaiser was chairman emeritus and honorary director of the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., the Kaiser Cement and Gypsum Corp. and the Kaiser Steel Corp. He was vice chairman and trustee of the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan and Kaiser Foundation Hos-

Andrew D. Silk



tor of Greenwich (Conn.) Time and the author of a New York Times Magazine cover story Oct. 18 about his struggle with lung cancer, died Saturday. His father, Leonard Silk, is economics column nist of The New York Times.

Giulio Onesti

ROME (AP) — Giulio Onesti, 69, president of Italy's Olympic committee from 1944 to 1978, died Friday of lung cancer. He was 69. As a member of the International Olympic Committee, Mr. Onesti organized the Winter Olympics in Cortina, Italy, in 1956 and the Rome Olympic Games in 1960.

CBS Hired Cambodians to Recover Bodies

SAN FRANCISCO -News hired a 20- to 30-man Cambodian force to recover the bodies of four employees in Cambodia af-ter U.S. and Cambodian officials refused to do it, an executive for the television network's oews division has confirmed.

Ed Fouthy, a CBS News vice president, confirmed the account, which was revealed last week in a federal court by Jack Laurence, a former CBS war correspondent, who was testifying in a \$5-million lawsuit against Time-Life Inc. The plaintiff in the suit, Tim Page, has claimed that sum as compensation for being wounded four times in Vietnam while working as a photo-

grapher for Time-Life. Mr. Laurence, now a correspondent for ABC News in London, said CBS hired the soldiers after Communist troops ambushed a jeep carrying a free-lance cameraman and three CBS staff mem-bers, the San Francisco Examiner reported in its Sunday edition, The four were killed along Highway 4 connecting the Cambodian capital of Phnom Pehn with the town of Takeo, Mr. Laurence said,

Dave Miller, then the CBS hureau manager in Saigon and now the oetwork's Rome bureau manager, told the Examiner that he and Gordoo Manning, vice president road to the and er the bodies.

of CBS News, hired 20 to 30 Cambodians at \$20 each, and \$100 for their commander, to secure the road to the ambush site and recov-

U.S. Senate Committee Delays Action On Amending Rules on Air Pollution

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - A divided Senate Environment and Public Works Committee has ahandoned plans to amend the Clean Air Act until next year. The decision means that Congress is unlikely to make changes in the anti-pollution law until the spring at the earliest.

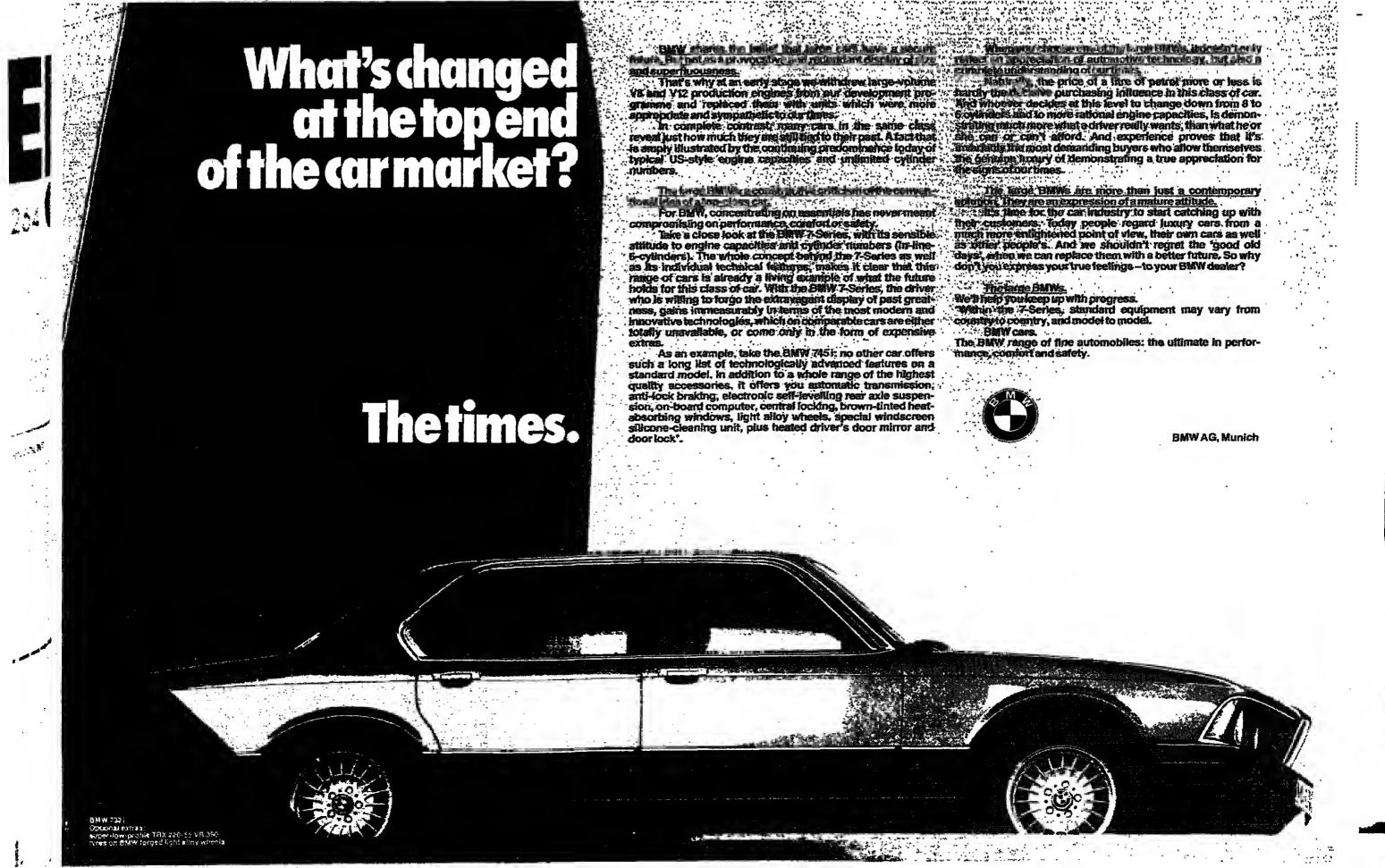
The act, one of the most farreaching environmental statutes enacted in the 1970s, has been harshly criticized by industry, whose representatives say changes are needed to ease its economic and regulatory hurden. However, most public opinion polls indicate hroad opposition to relaxing the protections of the act.

The Senate committee decided on Friday to delay action on amendments to the act after it

failed to vote as scheduled on a change that would permit twice the amount of carboo monoxide in automobile tailpipe emissions.

Automobile manufacturers had been seeking such a change, saying that the more stringent standard was oot oecessary to protect public. health and that its relaxation would permit them to save money and give their vehicles higher gas

Sen. Pete V. Domenici, a New Mexico Republican, moved that further action on the bill be de-layed, saying that environmentalists had confused the carbon monoxide debate this week by issuing what he described as a misleading or untrue analysis of the effects of the proposed relaxation of the clean air standard.



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December 1981

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December 1981

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Monday, December 14, 1981

The Basses of Texas: From Keystone Field to Marathon, Their Quiet Touch Finds Big Profits

By Ann Crittenden

New York Times Service
FORT WORTH, Tex. — Among oil-rich

Texans, almost none have a lower profile than the Bass family of Fort Worth, itself a quiet, folksy city of 385,000 some 30 miles west of Dallas. The Basses are unknown even to most Texans, although they are probably among the five or 10 wealthiest families in

the United States. Several prominent Texas businessmen said in interviews that they doubted the Basses were as big as the Hunts of Dallas, But both are so big - with each clan's total worth easily more than \$1 billion - that neither

family really knows bow wealthy it is. But a former executive with Morgan Stanley, the investment bank, offered one indication of the Basses' wealth: "We looked at their oper-ations a while back," he said, "and they were so well-heeled it was hard to find anything we could do for them."

"They are very, very quiet, and very, very powerful," added the former Morgan officer,

who asked not to be identified. The family, which shuns the press and refuses all interviews, came to national attention last month when it was disclosed that

the family was the second-largest shareholder

of Marathon Oil, with 5.1 percent of the stock, after another Texas investor, Sedeo Inc., which has 7.7 percent. For a few days the Basses and Sedco even considered a joint takeover of Marathon —

the 39th-largest industrial corporation in the United States — before they realized that even Texas billions were no match for the likes of Mobil Oil or U.S. Steel, now engaged in a battle for the company. Even so, the Basses have already realized a paper profit of almost \$160 million on a \$165-million investment in Marathon stock that they began buy-

ing only last August.
The Basses' personal oil holdings are easily

as large as those of several sizable publicly traded companies. They own tens of thou-sands of acres in the United States and Hawaii, including some of the most valuable real estate in and around Fort Worth. They have become one of the largest owners of hotel rooms in the country. And they have bought up so much stock in so many major American corporations that they resemble in-stitutional investors more than individuals.

Almost weekly the financial press carries a new announcement that the Basses have acquired a major stake in companies like Am-fac. Western Airlines, Crown Zellerbach, USAir, and Blue Bell Inc., the manufacturer

of Wrangler jeans. Thus far, the Basses bave played the role of passive investors, in for the capital gain on equines they see as under-valued, although the management of Amfac, for one, is keeping a nervous eye on the Basses' recent purchase of 8 percent of the

A few weeks ago, Bass Brothers Enterprises, the parent of most of the oil and gas, ranch, real estate, and botel holdings, including a controlling interest in Americana Hotels lnc., announced that it had agreed in principle to purchase two more resort hotels in New Jersey and Wisconsin from the ailing Playboy Enterprises Inc., in a joint venture

Clearly the younger generation, led by Sid Richardson Bass, 39, who beads the major family companies, has done well by its original inheritance. The family money traces back to the legendary fortune of Sid Richard-son, a colorful independent oilman who was a confidant of Lyndon Johnson; who hired

> Dwight Eisenhower into the White House. Mr. Richardson had an up-and-down career as a wildcatter in his early days, and (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

> young lawyer John Connally: and who more than anyone else bankrolled his friend

Secret Talks on Options By Regulatory Agencies Raises Discretion Issue

By Jerry Knight

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — In an exraordinary series of secret meetngs, two top Reagan administra-tion regulators have drafted a farreaching agreement that will allow risky new investments to he sold to the public and will directly benefit the businesses the regulators for-

merly worked for. Small investors will be able to speculate on whether the prime rate is going up or down or to risk their money on the rise and fall of popular stock market indicators such as the Dow Jones industrial average as a result of the agree-ment announced last week by the Securities and Exchange Commission and Commodity Futures

Trading Commission. Though such investment vehicles have been denounced as little more than gambling by some con-gressional officials, the chairmen of the SEC and CFTC said last week they expect to approve their

sale to investors sometime next The decision was reached in an series of six closed-door meetings between SEC Chairman John Shad and Philip Johnson, chairman of the CFTC, both Reagan appoint-

The Shad-Johnson plan could bring many millions of dollars of new business to stock and commodity brokers and could directly benefit the firms that the two men

worked for before joining the Reagan administration less than a year ngo. Mr. Shad was previously a vice president and director of E.F. Hntion, a major Wall Street firm that is almost certain to sell the new investments. As a Chicago commodity lawyer, one of Mr. Johnson's biggest clients was the Chicago Board of Trade, one of the markets

on which the new investments will he traded. The decision-making process raises questions about the close ties between the two regulators and the industries they are sup-posed to police and challenges the principle that public-policy deci-

sions ought to be made with public participation. The entire decision was made with no public hearings and no opportunity for public comment. Investment industry officials, however, were told in advance about the plans of the two agencies and were consulted by both chairmen before

the decision was made. Until the talks between Mr. Shad and Mr. Johnson, the SEC and CFTC had been at odds for years over how to regulate a new generation of investments that had not been invented when most securities and commodity laws were

enacted. The dispute is more than just a bureaucratic turf fight, because the SEC and CFTC operate under vasily different regulatory plans. The SEC not only has tougher regulations to protect customers from abuse, but also a reputation as an effective watebdog. A congressional report on the CFTC last week charged that agency has neither the necessary rules to protect the public nor the will to enforce its

own regulations.

Mr. Shad and Mr. Johnson announced after they were appointed by Mr. Reagan last spring that they would meet to try to iron out

rurisdictional differences. Six times in the last several months the two chairmen held private meetings to discuss how to regulate investments that do not fit conventional definitions of cither securities or commodity futures

The closed commission meetings skirted the federal "sunshine law," which requires government agen-cies to announce the time, date and subject of meetings in advance so citizens can participate in the proceedings.

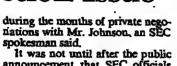
It was not even known that the two commissions had formally discussed the controversial issues, let alone made a decision, until last Monday, when Mr. Shad and Mr. Johnson held a joint press conference and disclosed their plan.
While the public was kept in the

dark, securities and commodity in-dustry officials were told inadvance how the two agencies planned to regulate them.

Mr. Johnson invited the heads of the nation's commodity exchanges to CFTC headquarters and briefed them on Dec. 4 about the regulatory plan, three days be-fore the agreement was announced to the public, CFTC officials con-

Mr. Shad held no such formal meeting with the securities industry but discussed the plan with in-

erested Wall Street executives



announcement that SEC officials explained the plan to the staff of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, which has jurisdiction over the agency.

That committee's chairman, Michigan Democrat John Dingell, is one of two House panel chiefs who have already expressed doubts about the regulatory plan and are considering holding hear-

Also skeptical is Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, Democrat from New York, whose House Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs subcommittee last week issued a highly critical report on the CFTC's handling of the silver market crisis last year.

The subcommittee report, written by staff attorney Barbara Timmer, criticizes CFTC commis-sioners for holding private meet-ings with industry representatives. It also criticizes the agency for approving new forms of investment when it lacks the staff and money to oversee the new markets.

Aides said Reps. Rosenthal and

Dingell have questioned the propriety of the SEC and CFTC aking major policy decisions behind closed doors. Attorneys for the two agencies say the meetings were exempt from the "sunshine law" because they

were held to discuss pending litiga-tion and upcoming legislation, for which closed sessions are permit-Mr. Shad, however, has said the two agencies do not need new legislation to implement his agreement with Mr. Johnson, If that is

true, use of the legislation exemp-Sources at the agencies also say much of the discussion during the closed meetings had little to do with a lawsuit challenging the

SEC's options regulations. Rep. Dingell has complained previously that some of the new investments the SEC and CFTC plan to authorize seem to be little more than gambling on unpredicti-ble fluctuations of the stock mar-

At issue in the secret talks were new kinds of options and futures contracts that will allow investors to put up a relatively small amount of money and potentially make many times the amount they in-

agencies plan to authorize will be options and futures contracts based on such economic indicators as the Dow Jones industrial average and the prime interest rate. For a relatively small down payment, an investor will be able to

buy "Dow Jones futures.". The

One of the new investments the

investor makes money if the Dow goes up, loses if it goes down. The regulatory conflict is that the CFTC regulates futures con-tracts, but the SEC is responsible for the stock market. Under the Shnd-Johnson agreement, the

CFTC will regulate stock index fu-

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Building Mexico's nuclear power plants will reap billions of dollars for contractors

Rise in Rates Hurts New Offerings

By William Ellington

AP-Dow Jakes LONDON — Most of the week's offerings of international dollar bonds were so badly received that they started trading at three and four point discounts from issue price in what market participants

described as a "dehacle." The main cause for investor resistance was a sharp upturn in short-term interest rates. One-

month rates for interbank dollar

EUROBONDS deposits in London rose to 13.44 percent offered Friday from 12.56 percent a week earlier, while the

widely watched six-month rate advanced to 14.44 percent from 13.0 Analysts attributed the rise in interest rates to near-term worries about a disruptively large increase in different measures of the money supply. However, long-dated deposit rates rose by more than short-dated deposit rates. This sug-gested that traders were also concerned that interest rates would be pushed np next year by the U.S.

government's record budget deficit, observers said. Seasonal considerations also played a part in the poor aftermar-ket performance of new issues, dealers said. They explained that bond traders are anxious to keep the profits they earned during last month's sharp rise in bond prices. Therefore, traders have been drop-ping their bids to avoid accumulat-

ing bonds, which might have to be marked lower for year-end ac-A further negative consideration was the indifferent quality of the issues on offer this week, analysts

Although managers increased the coupon rate of a \$50-million. seven-year note issue of Alcoa of Australia by a half point to 16.0

percent, this was not enough to

bled to 96.75 bid, 97.25 offered in aftermarket trading from the issue

price of 100. RCA's \$75-million, five-year note issue bearing 15% percent de-clined to 95 from issue price of par, raising the yield to a lofty 17.06 percent. Usually, household names such as RCA sell well in the Eurobond market, but this time much of the issue was reportedly

left with the underwriters. A seven-year note issue for Nova, an Alberta oil and pipeline corporation, was reduced by \$25 million to \$100 million. Furtherhalf point to 1614 percent and the offering was priced at a discount of 99.5 to yield 16.38 percent. Despite the change in terms in favor of the lender, the issue was trading

at around 97 in the aftermarket to yield 17.02 percent.
A \$50-million issue of the Canadian tobacco company Imasco, which was priced at 99.5 bearing 15% percent to yield 15.92 percent, plunged to 94.5 Friday, raising the yield to 16.90 percent. Western Mining's \$50-million, seven-year in addition, National Westmin-note issue bearing 15½ percent ster Bank is raising 100 million dropped to 95.75 from the issue DM with a 10-year bond issue at

A \$50-million, five-year note issue of Statsforetag, a Swedish state bolding company, was priced at 99.25 bearing 15% percent to yield 15.98 percent. It slid to 97 Friday. This raised the yield to 10.68 per-

Convertibles The best performer among the week's straight dollar bond offerings was a \$60-million, seven-year note issue of Pacifie Gas and Electric, the largest U.S. utility in terms of revenues. After being priced at par bearing 15.75 percent, the issue traded at around

In the convertible sector, a \$100-million, 15-year issue of Victor Co. Cedel of Japan (JVC), got an enthusiastic Eurocl.

sumer electronic products are highly regarded in Europe. Priced at par bearing 5.0 percent semiannually, the issue is convertible into IVC's Tokyo-listed shares at 2,933 yen. This represented a 10.68-percent premium above the share price at the time of the offering. In aftermarket trading, the issue

rose to around 100.5. With the market for fixed-rate debt in parlous condition, Alcan Australia opted for a floating rate note issue. The \$75-million, sevenyear issue pays semiannual interest at the higher of 0.25 points above fered rate or 6 percent. Swiss Bank Corp. International is the mana-

Alcan Australia is 70-percent owned by Alcan Aluminium, the Canadian aluminum company, but there is no parent guaranty.

In the Deutsche-mark sector, a syndicate led by Deutsche Bank is floating a 300-million-DM, 10-year Australian government bond issue at par bearing 9.375 percent, the lowest yield of the year. In addition, National Westmin-

par bearing 9.875 percent, managed by Westdeutsche Landes-Eurobond Yields* Week Ended Dec. 9

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\$25-Billion Mexican Nuclear Plan **Lures Eager Suppliers of 5 Nations** ASEA-ATOM of Sweden. By Marlise Simons ing and safety. There are seminars

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Washington Post Service
MEXICO CITY — A race is on here among high-powered repre-sentatives of five nations who are spending freely hoping for high profits in return. They are placing their bets in well-appointed offices, on private planes and limousines and in scientific semi-

Top-level government interest is said to be high in the United States, France, Canada, Sweden and West Germany.

energy program. In a slow world market for nuclear power wares, the program is the biggest going.
Worth \$25 billion at current prices, the Mexican plan aims to build 20 nuclear reactors across the country to double national energy production within 20 years. The ambitious scheme ambitious scheme is part of Mexico's oil-financed rush into industrialization, which is taking place on a scale and with a speed

bhow gaigo The nuclear program has spurred beads of government, Cabinet ministers, company presidents and atomic scientists to join in a costly, elegant and complex courtship of their Mexican coun-

The political and public relations message the Mexicans are getting is of a magnitude you only see in the arms business," said a senior diplomat here. "I've never seen anything like it, this is the biggest nuclear rush going," commented an industry ex-ceptive with 20 years experience.

"Normally one or two companies

negotiate privately with a buyer government. This is the first time

there has been a competition of this size, with this number of bidders, over so large a project." The invitation for bids on the iust contract, which went out in October, has sent nearly all the West's nuclear reactor suppliers to the drawing board. The major exceptions are a British consortium that suspended operations, and Babcock and Wilcox, the U.S. builders of the ill-fated Three Mile

Island plant who "were not invited to participate." according to a lo-cal source with inside knowledge. Seven companies picked up the 1,000-page specification docu-ment: Westingbouse, General Electric and Combustion Engineering Inc. of the United States. Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.,

Kraftwerk Union of West Germany and Framatome of France. While the first contract will be worth \$1 billion, the winner is be-

lieved to be in an almost certain position to build most or all of the remaining plants. The production target is 20,000 megawatts of electric power by the year 2000, more Mexico's total output of 17,000 megawatts now.
As a local official noted, "The overall scheme is about twice as

large as those of [South] Korea, At stake is Mexico's new atomic Argentina, Brazil and India," other developing nations in various stages of nuclear energy production.

Mexico has the world's fourthlargest oil and gas reserves, but planners bere feel that bydrocar-

bons are too valuable a resource to

use for electricity for the massive

industrial establishment and the 100 million inhabitants expected by the end of this century. Mexico oow has about 50 million people. Bids for the reactor work are due Feb. 5, and the lobbying bas become more intense as that date unmatched elsewhere in the develapproaches. The wooing takes place in the

National Palace, in embassies and government offices and over dinners with officials from the National Resources Ministry, the Federal Electricity Commission and the National Institute for Nuclear Research. The Mexicans are invited on informative but luxuri-

ous trips abroad and they are bom-

barded with briefings on the ad-

vantages of beavy water versus en-

riched uranium fuel, on reprocess-

on financing and joint ventures and more briefings on the training of personnel. The pace of diplomatic flagway-

ing bas been dizzying. Last week, for example, a 10-member U.S. government mission, headed by Kenneth Davis, the deputy secretary of energy, was bere for a two-day visit to discuss "nuclear coop-Mr. Mitterrand discussed the subject while here, and several French Cabinet ministers and sci-

entists have also paid visits.

Sweden has had senior deleganons here, and King Carl XVI
Gustaf is scheduled to visit soon. Polincians, technicians and executives bave come from West Germa-

ny. Canadian Trade Minister Ed

amley, whose responsibilities in-

clude nuclear technology, has been to Mexico City three times. Mr. Trudeau, who met with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo during the October summit in Cancun, is coming again in January. Last September, on a visit bere, Vice President George Bush pri-vately reminded Mr. Lopez Portil-lo of U.S. interest in the reactor program. It is not known whether President Reagan has mentioned the project in his talks with the

There is also a more discreet level of politicking — and even low-level espionage — under way. The French are the most, well, shall we say, expansive," said a (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Mexican leader.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 11, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Equiv. Currency Par 11.5.5 10.0661 Isroelf shekel 15.725 10.0665 Jouanness yen 218.50 1.5507 Kowothi dhan 12.21 0.4462 Malay, ringol 2.241 0.1131 Phil. ptsa 8,7642 0.1141 Phil. ptsa 8,7642 1.0153 Port, escude 52.29 0.2524 Sopol rivol 1.42 1.1623 S.D.R. 10.864 Equiv. 1.1359 0.0632 0.0223 Equiv. U.S.5
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U.S. \$60,000,000



CONVERTIBLE BONDS

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741- 357

229- 157

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS On convertibles having a conversion

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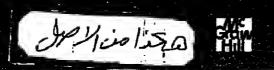
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By Alexander R. Hammer

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — One million dollars is a round, respectable sum, large enough for a professional money manager to do some-thing interesting with. It seemed logical, then, to ask the people who earn a living investing the funds for individuals, institutions and their own companies. Four ran-domly selected managers responded, and all proved resolutely orthodox. They would put most of an investor's million into the stock and bond markets, despite the beating that both markets took during most of this year. All also agreed that, if it were their money, they would invest a smaller portion of the windfall in high-yielding money market in-struments. Reeping ahead of inflation, at the very least, was a common goal. Following are their individual assessments.

 Charles Booth is senior investment offi-cer of the Bank of New York, supervising some \$7 billion in assets. "I would put 50 percent into stocks," he said, "30 percent into bonds and the remainder into shortterm money market funds."

Stocks and bonds, he explained, "are now very cheap in price compared to alternatives such as real estate. And the nation is in the midst of a dramatic transition both economically and politically, that "will lay the foun-dation for endless opportunities in both bonds and stocks."

Among stocks, Mr. Booth favors consum-er, health care, specialty retailing and con-sumer nondurable issues, such as Foremost-McKesson, as well as interest-sensitive issues like telephone, utility and bank securities.

For bonds, be sees "income plus moderate capital appreciation in this market and would buy intermediate maturity discount

Wby money funds? "Their yields are attractive," Booth said, and they form "a re-serve to buy more stocks or bonds if their price declines unexpectly from current lev-

 Robert Vatter is vice president and chief economist for Metropolitan Life Insurance and a member of the company's equity and asset allocation committees with investments of \$47 billion. He said he would put

his \$1 million immediately in bonds with short-term maturities and keep it there until consultations with a tax accountant and estate planner are completed and an invest-ment game plan developed.

"Once my investment game plan is devel-oped," he said, "I would take the funds and invest 40 percent in common stocks and real estate." Both, he explained, represent long-term hedges against inflation, and real estate could help shelter income from the rest of the portfolio. Among stocks, his choices right now would be interest-sensitive and defensive issues, including utilities, drugs, hos-pital supplies, beverages, consumer nondurables and aerospace.

Another 25 percent, he said, would go into tax-exempt bonds, to shelter income, and 15 percent would go to corporate bonds. Vatter pointed out that with many corporate issues selling at deep discounts, the potential for capital appreciation was high, and that the reduction in the maximum tax rate for capital gains makes bonds a more attractive investment than in the past.

The remaining 20 percent would be split between short-term investments — money fund yields can be expected to lag behind the decline in market rates, he argued — and cash reserves for "opportunistic investing" in equities

Over the longer term, Mr. Vatter said, "if the financial markets show signs of settling down, some of the corporate bond funds could be reinvested into convertibles in order to provide some protection against future in-

And when the economy shows signs of firming, he added, he would accumulate high-priced, quality growth stocks in such fields as office equipment, technology and capital goods.

 Ronald Rayevich handles four investments amounting to \$600 million for Colum-bia University. He advised caution above all, given an inflation rate of 10 percent or so and a recession that he expects to continue

until sometime during the summer.
He said his portfolio would consist of 40 percent bonds, 40 percent stocks and the remainder, money market funds, because of their high yields and the ease of withdrawal.

Among bonds, he would purchase Treas-

ury issues with an intermediate maturity of seven to 10 years. In equities, he would grad-ually purchase 10 stocks and invest \$40,000 in each. Among his specific choices: Union Oil of California. Standard Oil of Indiana. Digital Equipment, Avnet, McGraw-Hill, the Melville Corp., Kennametal, Delta Airlines. W.R. Grace and General Mills.

Mr. Rayevich stressed that he was not in-terested in investing any part of his windfall in precious metals or other collectibles because they do not pay dividends or interest and they must appreciate considerably for an

investor to register a gain.

Martin Sass, president of M.D. Sass Investors Services Inc., manages about \$400 million in investments for institutions and individuals. He said he would put 40 percent of the \$1 million into common stocks and convertibles, 30 percent in fixed-income securities, 20 percent in cash equivalents and 10 percent in oil and gas and real estate in-

This portfolio would provide a return well in excess of the inflation rate and should also provide protection against the current nurbulence in the financial markets and proride some tax shelter," he said.

Mr. Sass noted that he would purchase common stocks and convertibles of recession-resistant companies with high returns on equity and "hidden stock strengths" side interest, say, in a market that should enjoy unusually rapid growth. He also favors interest-sensitive companies, notably insurance companies selling at low price/earnings ratios and large discounts from bonk value, as well as health and technology companies in the microprocessor, electronic countermeasure, telecommunications and computer software areas and companies in the home entertainment industry.

Intermediate bonds, he argued, "offer a better risk-reward potential than stocks dur-

ing the next 12 months." Mr. Sass said that although stocks are relatively cheap, they still look fairly expensive compared to the high interest rates that can be earned in fixed-income securities. For example, he said, a 10-year Treasury bond would have a total return of 30.5 over the next year if interest rates declined three percentage points.

Bass Family of Texas: Low Profile; High Profits

(Continued from Page 9)

during the Depression had to borrow \$40 from his sister to try his hand in the oil fields of West Texas. There he struck the fabulous Keystone field, drilling 385 wells, one after another, with only 17 dry

Mr. Richardson owned 40 per-cent of the field, and by 1943, when big homes in Texas could be had for \$20,000, his worth in the Keystone field alone was estimatcd at \$800 million.

Mr. Richardson, who was nicknamed "the billionaire bachelor." never married (he once remarked that women "are all wantin' a landing field, but mine's fogged in"). When he died in 1959, he left the bulk of his estate to the Sid Richardson Foundation (now roughly the 60th-largest in the country and about the same size as the General Motors Foundation). The rest, mostly oil properties and real estate, went to his business Richardson Bass, the son of the sister who had been so helpful during the Depression.

l'erry, now 67, still manages his own enormous oil and ranching in-terests, serves as chairman of the Sid Richardson Carbon & Gasoline Co. and of the Richardson Foundation, and sits on several boards, including that of Braniss International, Texas American

(Continued from Page 9)

Canadian observer. "They are

making a tremendous effort. And

of course, they are very grand and generous in their entertainment." The state-owned Atomic Energy

of Canada this summer opened a

special office bere. It soon was fol-

"Should we call it a coincidence

that their new science attache is a nuclear physicist?" asked a repre-

sentative of a private conglom-

Westinghouse and General Electric, which both have plants here,

Mexico's Nuclear Power Plan

Sparks Intense Competition

Bancshares, and Fort Worth's Tandy Corp., which operates the Radio Shack chain.

Nevertheless, the soft-spoken graduate of the Hill School and Yale prefers to keep in the background, where a sailboat is never far away. He is an expert sailor, was navigator for Ted Turner's American Eagle when it won the World Open Racing Championship in 1972.

Yale Graduates

The Bass interests today are principally managed by Perry's oldest son, Sid, although the three other children all have a share in various family investments. Prep school and Yale graduates all, they are Edward P. Bass, an architect and builder in Santa Fe; Robert M. Bass, a Fort Worth developer and owner of an automobile dealership who also participates in the family companies, and Lee M. Bass, who is a student at the Whar-Pennsylvania.

The Bass oil and gas interests, out of which the other holdings flow, include leases in virtually every significant field in the country and Texas wells that pump 332,626 barrels of oil and 2.8 bitlion cubic feet of gas a mouth. At current prices, that would bring in a minimum of \$174 million a year in gross revenues.

bave expanded their staffs, and fly

in extra personnel from the United

"Of course we don't tell each other what we're doing," said one high-level executive, who like most people interviewed did not want to be identified "given the sensitivity of all this."

masters at playing us off against

Mexicans, while enjoying the

courtship so far, have "bent over

backward to remain fair in the bid-

ding process," as one executive put

The consensus here is that the

States as needed.

of all this."

France's public relations drive for the partly state-owned Framatome competition from the Mortan to the directly from the Mortan to the Mortan

The family's real estate holdings include a good-sized chunk of downtown Fort Worth, bundreds of acres in the far north suburbs of the city, a 32,000-acre island off the Texas Gulf Coast, and a partnership interest in 31,000 acres of resort land in Hawaii. The Basses raise prize Santa Gertrudis cattle, Palominos and quarter horses on a ranch near San Antonio, Tex. And finally, the family owns the Na-tional Alfalfa Dehydrating & Miling Co. (now named National Farms Inc.), which farms 40,000 acres in Nebraska, Texas and Kan-

Sid Bass assumed an active role in the business after graduating from Stanford Business School in 1968, moving quickly to expand beyond the family's traditional base in natural resources. Like many of the heirs of the largest Eastern fortunes, be placed some of the family's wealth with a venture capital firm; in this case, he put roughly \$8 million in 1970 with Idanta Partners in La Jolla, Calif., a firm that provided the seed money for, among other things, Storage Technology Corp. and Prime Computer, one of the fastest-growing small computer companies in the country.

By 1981 that \$8 million had somed into \$200 million, according to David Dunn, the managing partner of Idanta.

Hotel Business

Under Sid's guidance, the Basses made a major move into the hotel business. The first acquisition was in 1976 with the purchase of the 22-hotel Pick chain, followed in 1980 by the acquisition of several Americana hotels from American Airlines, including resorts in Mexico, Hawaii, and Aru-

Complementing the family's growing hotel holdings was the recent Playboy deal and the purchase of Amfac stock. Amfac, a Honoluln-based company, among other things operates 24 hotels and resorts in Hawaii and the U.S. mainland, including the largest hotel in Texas, and is the largest U.S. producer of cane sugar.

Bass Equity Enterprises, which manages most of the family's portfolio investments, and the other Bass entities hold 7.6 percent of Blue Bell, 9 percent of the com-mon stock of Church's Fried Chicken Inc. of San Antonio, and a big chunk of Major Realty. which holds tracts of Florida real estate north of Disney World and in Tampa, and Punta Gorda Isles, a builder in Punta Gorda, Fla.

Wilhin the past year. Bass entities have reported a stake of 5 percent or more in preferred issues of USAir, Crown Zellerhach, Western Airlines, the Trans World Corp., Gulf and Western, the Northwest Energy Corp., Allis Chalmers, the Charter Co., Fair-child Industries, Paine Webber, the Flexi-Van Corp. and Georgia-Pacific, among others.

The Basses' portfolio invest-ments are handled by Richard Rainwater, a former Goldman, Sachs & Co. securities trader, and Thomas Taylor, who was a convertible securities trader with Kidder, Peabody & Co. in New York. Their biggest coup before Marathon came earlier this year, when they sold a 36-percent stake in Sperry & Hutchinson Co. to Baldwin-United. almost doubling their money and earning a profit of more than \$50 million for the



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November 1987

Oil Scandal Ravages Spain's Seafood Canneries

MADRID — A scandal involving adulterated cooking oil, which has killed 215 persons in Spain since last spring, has brought the nation's seafood canning industry to the verge of collapse.

Although no poisonous oil has been found in 18.000 spot-checks of canned seafood, consumers' confidence has been shattered. "We can't last through Decem-

ber if the situation continues," said Tomás Masso, president of the National Seafood Canning Federation. The industry's inventory ac-cumulation has grown to \$134 mil-lion, compared with a normal figure of \$38 million. In mid-June, Spanish health au-

thorities announced that the toxic syndrome, which by then had claimed 43 lives in six weeks, had been traced to industrial rapeseed oil imported from France and illegally added to cooking oil in Spain. That set off a consumer scare. Domestie sales of canned seafood were down 25 percent in August from the level of a year earlier.

Waiting to Shut Down

Seventeen seafood canneries have been closed temporarily, leaving some 4,000 workers idle. People in the industry say 40 percent of the 373 canneries are awaiting official permission to shut down so inventories can shrink.

The canneries' biggest setback came in early October when Italy closed its borders to Spanish edible oil products. Several weeks later, France followed suit with a three-month ban on canned foods from Spain containing oil.

Although the foreign hans affected some international ship-ments, their greatest impact was on Spain's already faltering do-mestic market, which normally takes 76 percent of the 210,000 tons of canned seafood produced in a year. Domestie sales in November plunged 73 percent from the year before.

"Spaniards interpreted these vetoes as evidence that food products conserved in oil were not fit for consumption," Mr. Masso said. Consumers ignored the fact that many other countries continued to import Spanish products containing oil, be said.

Stagnating Sales

Spain ranks third among the world's exporters of canned seafood, after the United States and Japan. Even before the oil scandal arose, though, Spain's sales of canned seafood, both at home and abroad, had been stagnating for the last 10 years. Food industry experts say obso-

lete manufacturing and marketing

They contend that Spain's canners have failed to keep up with chang-ing consumer habits at home or to base an export policy on brand recognition abroad. start looking more to the future and less to the past."

Jorge Jordana, vice president of the National Food and Beverage Federation, accuses the govern-ment of mishandling the oil scandal, aggravating the loss of con-sumer confidence. The government neglected to act on reports of "suspiciously large imports of in-dustrial rapeseed earlier in the year" and since then has not acted forcefully to dispel doubts, he said.

People in the food industry estimate that sales of products con-taining vegetable, olive and seed oil fell 15 percent in August and September, but all sectors except canned seafood now seem to be back to normal.

"The present crisis may provide needed jolt to Spanish seafood

Canadian Food Consultants Lid. in Spain. "If they want to re-main competitive, they will have to

Only a few canning companies have moved toward consolidating their brand images. Consumers still have to choose among 1,200 labels. Cannery exporters tend to depend on one-shot sales abroad rather than creating long-term markets based on brand identity.

"Canners resist the idea, but we're going to have to whittle ourselves down from several bundred technologically backward companies to a few dozen modernized firms." Mr. Masso said.

But Spanish canners find few examples to follow in the nation's food industry. It is an industry that is extremely fragmented, and the companies are reluctant to form cooperatives or joint venin Spain, with 449.000 workers, only 2.8 percent have more than 50

employees.
"The all-in-the-family days are over, and the sooner the food sector realizes that, the better. Mr. Jordana commented. He cited the recent initiative of 16 vegetable canners in the Rioja region who set up a joint export company. "I'll tell you," he said, "in the Spanish

food industry, that's a miracle."

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16th November, 1981

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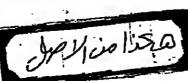
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Midfielder Adilio de Oliveira (8) scored two goals in Brazilian soccer champion Flamengo's 3-0 victory over Liver-pool of the English League in the world club championship Sunday in Tokyo. On this first-half effort, Liverpool goalie Bruce Gobbelaar, right, had been pulled well out of posi-tion, leaving defender Phil Thompson all alone in the nets.

Transactions

More Sports

On Page 15

PITTSBURGH-Traded Doe Boyland. Griffin pitcher. SAN FRANCISCO—Announced that Joe Mor-FOOTBALL

Medicant Featball Leasure NEW ENGLAND—Placed Don tight end, on the injured reserve list. Activated Miles Haynes, cornerback, M.Y. JETS—Activated John Woodring, line sed Kyle Grossort, N.Y. RANGERS-Traded Lanca Net

er, to Edmonton for Ed Mia, goo QUEBEC—Sent Dale Hogans

U.S. College Basketball

Saurday's Results

Attred 77, Hobert 59
Bleomfield 80, New Paitz St. 52
Bleomsburg 81, 77, E. Stroudsburg 4
Boston Col. 22, New Homeshire 50
Boston 81, 91, Ritode Island Cot. 80
Bertnanv B1, Auzrietha 77
Brandels 76, Gordon 66
Burtlata 81, Burtlata 51, 80
Carliand 51, 72, Oneonia 51, 46
Clark 73, Amherst 64
Dortmouth 54, Bates 49
Dicklason 83, Gethysburg 61
E. Connecticut 55, Elmina 73, Genesco 51, 42
Folirielsh Dicklason 83, Howard U.
Fordham 71, Syracuse 78 em 19. Syrocuse 78

Folirleish Dickinson SJ, Hower Fordham Tr, Syracuse 78 George Washinston 42, Duqui George Washinston 42, Duqui George Washinston 42, Duqui George Hower D.C. 75, America 13, All Irloca 136, Brackson's 51, 63 Irloca 136, Brackson's 51, 63 Irloca 136, Brackson's 51, 64 Lovella, Md. SJ, Wagner 48 Molne 73, Brackson's Marcy 48 Mostsonhametr's 73, Harvard 77 Monanouth 87, Marcy 48 Mostsonhametr's 73, Harvard 78 Monanouth 87, Marcy 48 Mostsonhametr's 73, Harvard 78 Monanouth 87, Marcy 48 Mostsonhametr's 73, Harvard 78 Rufaers 67, Ladaysthe 68 St. Bonoventure 73, Wheeling: BI, Francis, N.Y. 82, Slean 97 BI, Francis, N.Y. 82, Slean 97 St. Lohan's 83, Manhattian 34 Seton Holl 47, St. Peter's 46 Sworthmare 43, Marcylon 53 Temple 88, Rider 72, Villanova 75, Penn 41 W.Virginia 73, Chia 52, 49 W.Virginia 73, Chia 52, 49 W.Virginia 73, Chia 52, 49 W.Virginia 74, Chia 52, 40 W.Virginia 76, Chia 53, Trinity 48 South Alabama 79, Vanderbilt M

Alabama 79, Vanderbilt M
Alabama 79, Vanderbilt M
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Alabama 79, Vanderbilt M
Alabama 79, Vanderbilt M
Alabama 51, 72, S.Corolina St. 71
Ausfin Peav 21, Julian 55
Birminshom-Sauthern 74, Trov St. 74
Clemson 67, South Carolina 65
E. Illinois 44, Southern U. 43
Flor ido 81, Florido 51, 65
Furman 84, Erskine 73
Georala 113, Carson-Newman 67
Louisvilla 81, Tentesses 51, 31
Membris 51, 101, Indiana St. 89
Mercor 33, Jacksonvilla 81
Morohome 75, Georgia St. 77
Murrov St. 47, Youngstown St. 63
N.Lorolina 75, South Florida 39
N.Carolina 75, South Florida 39
N.Carolina 81, 74, Maryland S3

MIDWEST

Cincinnari SA, Michigan S1. 45
Chicago 78, Marrion 57
Clevetond S1. 71, Kent S1. 68
Dayton 62, Xooler, Ohibe 61
Eartham 94, Willinshaptan 60
E.Michigan 72, 111.-Ch. Circle 55
Evangel 63, Mo.-Rolle 63
Evangel 64, Mo.-Rolle 63
Evangel 65, Mo.-Rolle 63
Evangel 65, Mo.-Rolle 63
Franklin 69, 33, Francis, Ind. 63
Kontock 31, Mo.-Pariciple 63
Kontock 31, Mo.-Pariciple 63
Kontock 71, Mostrian 67
Wilconson 71, Boil 51, 70
Arkarusas 87, Centencar 69
Wilconson 71, Boil 51, 70
Arkarusas 87, Centencar 69
Wilconson 71, Boil 51, 70
Arkarusas 87, Centencar 69
Lamor 61, 71 acas Aci 61
Pon American 93, Trinity, Texas 63
Texas 101, Iova 51, 75
Texas Tech 69, W. Taykas 51, 77
FAR WEST
Colo, Mines 34, Fort Levis 52
New Maxico 51, 85, New Maxico 81
N

Friday's Results

EAST Coloate 78, Bucknell 67
Potsdam 51, 59, Cartland 51, 67
Worcester 7 och 40, Bawdoin 66
MIDWEST Nob.-Omobo #4. Grand View \$2 Northwestern 59. Chicogo St. 58 PAR WEST Portland 45, Oregan S1, 63 Son Francisco 78, 5. Utah 46 S. Oregan 63, Son Francisco St. 61

Tournament Finals SAYOU CLASSIC
S.W. Louisions &, Fresno SI. 51
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N.C.-Charistie 72. Dovidson 71
ILLINI CLASSIC
Illinots 75. Texos ARAS 63
INDIANA CLASSIC
Indiana 80, Penn SI. 51
DIL CAFITAL CLASSIC
Tulso 80, Oral Roberts 63
UTAM CLASSIC
Utah SI. Arizona SI. 49

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other

200					CONT. CT	10
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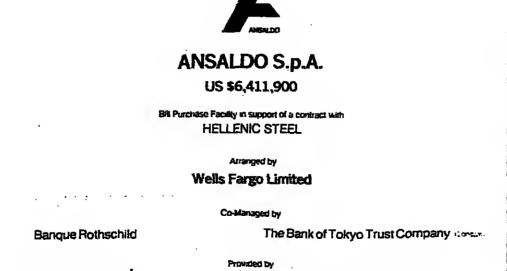
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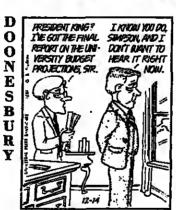












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HOW COME THE STAMPS DON'T STICK SO GOOD WHEN SUFF LICKS EM S.

BOOKS

IN THE GARDEN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN MARTYRS By Tobias Wolff. 175 pp. \$10.95. The Ecco Press, 18 W. 30th Street, New York, N.Y. 16001.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

T SEEMS to me that a curious I thing happens when an author gives another author a complimentary statement to print on the dust jacket of his book. He begins by trying to say what he thinks, but then he becomes aware of how he sounds - and in adjusting the sound of his state-ment to his notion of how he himself wants to appear, he often alters it in mysterious ways, so that what we get in the end is the author-critic giving us an example of his style in an indirect relation to someone else's.

Even so, I believe that Tobias Wolff deserves, at least approximately, the flattering things Raymond Carver and Leonard Michaels say about him. In several of the 12 stories that make up "In the Garden of the North American Martyrs," he tries to do some-thing difficult, subtle and technically ambitious.

In one case, at the end of a story called "Next Door," he imposes a tangential fantasy of one of the charac-ters on the central problem of the story, to which it has oo apparent relation. Yet the ambiguity of each part of the story is such that they seem to modify each other, as if by accident.

The device reminds me of a psychological experiment I heard a bout. A

psychoanalyst who had a neurotic pa-tient in therapy imposed upon him under hypnosis a second, synthetic oeurosis that was not directly related to the first. When he solved the second oeurosis - which was possible because he knew its causes - the first neurosis was also cured. The analyst who performed the experiment subsequently decided that it was dangerous to tamper with human personality in this way and never repeated it.

Short stories may be dangerous too. in the ways in which they tamper with our personalities, but we always have the option of not reading them. Or, if we do read them, we may find our-selves cured, at least temporarily, of one or another of our anxieties.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



Wolff, who is young works with subtle dislocations, the kind of dislocations that change us without our realizing it. A 75-year-old man cele-brates his 50th wedding anniversary with his 78-year-old wife by taking a cruise. But the rampant sexual activity of other people on the cruise disturbs his long-established screenly and when he is asken to make a speech to the passengers about the secret of long-fived happiness, he surprises himself in what he says.

In the title story of the collection, a young woman who teaches in a col-lege deliberately subdues her imagination in the conviction that tenure is given to those who hold on in a steadfast manner. When she discovers that she is mistaken and that she has been invited to give a talk only to satisfy a statutory requirement, she invents for the occasion a sadistic tribe of Indians whom she describes in an orgy of anthropological vengeance.

Priggish, Perfectionist

priggish, perfectionist professor who is so mistrustful of flair or glam-our that he is irritated by the glitter of minerals in the pavement of a street, finds himself thrown by pity into the company of a nurse who writes sentimental poetry. Sitting in her living room, where red cushions are arranged on the floor around a fat can-dle, he listens to her poetry and is amazed to find himself beginning to like it. He was attracted to the nurse by her thick blonde hair, which turns out to be a wig, and when she takes off the wig to reveal a bald head, he simply cannot find it in himself to look at her critically. Suddenly, he is released from the tyranny of literature into the chaos of ordinary emotions.

A divorced woman who is politely and distantly courted by the cousin of a friend agrees to go away for a week-end with him, only to discover that there are peculiarities which are essentially beyond communication, differ-ences of personal rhythms that are inaudible to the people trapped in them. A story about a liar suggests that lying can be a kind of prayer, or a bad poem, or an inhibition of love. It can also be, as Wolff says, an example

of speaking in tongues.

Some of the stories that make up "To the Garden of the North American Martyrs" are not very ambitious, and these are not very good. Wolff is at his best when he is taking wild chances as any self-respecting young author should,

Anatole Broward is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS.

I SEE the partern developing," said Bent Larsen, the Danish grandmaster. "Kasparov always claims that he has a winning attack in post-game analysis sessions, but he isnot willing to prove it with concrete variations." Larsen considers a lack of objectivity to be the prominent weak point in the play of Gari Kasparov, the brilliant 18-year-old Soviet grandmaster.

Michael Stean, a British grandmaster and chief second to Viktor Korchnot, disagrees. "Where do you find objectivity among the great players?" he says. "Certainly not after baving just finished a game."

There is too much excitement or frustration after a tough battle to permit a cool, honest appraisal of the

play.
Larsen related that after the game hetween Kasparov and his compatriot Tigran Petrosian, a former world champion, in the Interpolis Interna-tional Tournament in Tilburg, the Netherlands, Kasparov vehemently. insisted that he had a winning attack but refused to be specific about what he had done wrong or what he had

Whether there was a way to win is not evident, but what is clear is that Kasparov was facing one of the great defensive players at his best.

When the Queen's Gambit Accepted is seen powadays, it is usually, with 4...B-N5; promulgated by David Janowsky and Alexander Alekhine Janowsky and Alexander Alekhine half a century ago-and revived in recent years. One of its fascinating facets is the gambit, after 5 BxP, P.K3; 6 Q-N3, BxN; 7 PxB, with 7...P-B4!?; 8 QxP, QN-Q2. Considerable tournament experience has shown that Black's initiative is indeed worth the secreticed page. Thus, the aggregation sacrificed pawn. Thus, the aggressive 6 Q-N3 is now out of favor.

Kasparov also played to get the bishop-pair but in a different way, with 8 P-KN4 and 9 N-K5. Since this produced a loosening of the White kingside, he retreated a piece with IT B-B1 and 12 B-N2 to bolster the area. Moreover, the fianchettoed bishop was most effective for attack on its KR1-QR8 diagonal.
The idea of 15 P-N5, KN-Q2

(15...KN-Q4?!; 16 P-K4, NxN; 17 PxN strengthens the White center); 16 Q-N4 was to prohibit 16...Q-O because 17 P-KR4 and P-R5 would have created a devastating attack on the Black king. Petrosian calmly castled on the opposite wing, well aware that his king was vulnerable in that quar-ter, too, but that the method would not be so routine.

In playing 18 P-N4, Kasparov surely foresaw the sacrifice of his QNP after 18... N-Q4; 19 N-R4. The alternative with 19 NxN, KPxN; 20 P-QR4, N-N3: 21 P-N5, NxP; 22 PxRP, P-QN4 would also have been a gambit, for White must yield his QRP. But here Black's defense should be easier.

Petrosian's 19...P.KB4! was a

clever psychological countergambit; if Kasparov were to pick up a pswn by

By Robert Byrne.

Position after 25 Q-NI

20 PxPe.p., PxP, 21 QxKP, he would concede Black active piece play and be distracted from the Black king. Besides, after 20 Q-N3, the Black KBP

sides, after 20 Q-N3, the Black KBP served to prevent the defensively strong Black knight at Q4 from ever being driveo away.

After having brought every piece to maximum defensive position, Petrosian fought back with 30... P-N4! On 31 PxP, BPxP; 32 R-R2! taking a piece would have been disastrous. The move 32... PxN? for example, could have been followed by 33 RxPch!, KxR; 34 QxPch, K-R2; 35 Q-R4ch, forcing mate. forcing mate.

Petrosian is potorious for having his king defend itself, yet it took strong perves to play 32: .K-N2!; 33 B-N4, Q-K1; 34 B-Q6.

Kasparov, immersed in his plan to mate, played 35 Q-N1 and got the shock of his life. Petrosian, unterrified, produced the unsuspected win-

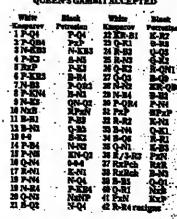
ning king move — 35...K-B3!
A king under attack is not supposed to attack, but here Black wins a piece by force since a knight move allows 36...KxB, while 36 BxB, PxN simultaneously attacks rook and bishop.

And the Black king continued his defiance with 40...NxB; 41 PxN,

KxP, coming farther out to snap up a

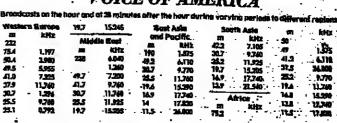
The game was ajourned with Kasparov sealing 42 R-R4, but he no longer had any attack, and, heavily down in material, gave up without resuming play.

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Polish ancestry.
Olympic champion Leocard Stock of Austria, who had been off with a slow start, regained ground in the final part of the course and

Bartelski's only previous sking headlines had been sour ones, es-pecially for a spectacular spill four years ago on France's Megeve cir-cuit that left him unconscious.

Help From the Sun

But he found glory Sunday as he turned his 29th starting position into his best finish ever as sun softened the snow for later racers. It was Britain's first-ever World Cup

"I was really depressed this morning after I learned about the situation in Poland (where the government has called a state of emergency]," Bartelski, 27, said moments after completing his speedy run. "I still have family

"Yet I managed to ski a fantas-tic downhill. I realized I was doing a great job on the final stretch. from the cheers and shouts of the

He said his lack of success in the past had taken a high toll on his mental preparation. "I've been training long enough for this," he said. "I like the course and I've always done rather well here, but things seem to have been going the wrong way lately. I sometimes wondered if if it was all worth the

berger, who started 35th, placed sixth followed by teammate Franz Klamkmer, winner of the season's first downhill last week. The Austrian team, noted for its power in the downhill, placed six competi-

Mahre Picks Up Points

tors in the top 10.

Phil Mahre of the United States finished more than three seconds behind the winner in 30th place, but won the combined standings to pick up 30 World Cup points. The downhill, combining with Wednesday's slalom that Mahre won in Madonna di Campiglio, gave Mahre 95 points after four races in the overall cup standings.

Liechtenstein's Andreas Wenzel, Mahre's runner-up in the com-bined, also gained second place overall with 46 points.

Podborski, proving the best downhiller of the strong Canadian team, conceded he made some mis-takes lower part. "It wasn't a question of sking poorly. It was just tuning, I think I was late on on entrance, then early on the next turn to compensate for it. It wasn't an ideal run at all," be said.

Teammate Ken Read, still seeking top condition and a disap-pointing 24th Sunday, was in bad mood. I made a string of errors and this is why I dropped so low,"

The men's competition continues in Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, where a slalom and a giant slalom are scheduled Monday and Tues-

Quick Revenge

Hess, last year's slalom champion, took quick revenge for a slalom upset administered by Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein Saturday.

Hess piled up a comfortable Canadiao Steve Podborski, lead in the first heat to edge Wen-proving a steady threat to the pow-zel by 60 hundredths of a second.

Wenzel Slalom Winner

The Associated Pres

PIANCAVALLO, lialy - Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein won the first slalom of the women's World Cup ski season Saturday by finishing less than four-tenths of a second ahead of Erika Hess of

Wenzel, twice World Cup and Olympic champion, clocked a total of 1 minute, 45.17 seconds for two runs; Hess, the defending cup slachampion, was timed in 1:45.55. Ursula Koozett of Liechtenstein was third with a 1:46.03 total.

Wenzel, fastest in the first run down the fog-shrouded Sauc course in 52.99 seconds, came in at 52.18 for the second leg. Hess had beat times of 53.07 and 52.48. The first heat was flagged with 58 gates, the second with 59.

fourth in 1:46.73, followed by Ital-

ian Maria Rosa Quario and Christin Cooper of the United States. Hess complained that Wenzel had better visibility in the first heat, when the fog that had covered the course since early morning lifted briefly. "You don't need long-range visibility to take a gate correctly," countered Wenzel. "I skied very well indeed."
Wenzel called the course "good

for veterans" and said that she ex-

Wessen's Sinteen

1. Hintel Wessel, Liechtenstein, 1: 45.17,
2. Erike Pihest, Switzertond, 1: 45.25
3. Ursuic Komert, Liechtenstein, 1: 46.03
4. Perrine Peten, Franch, 1: 46.73
5. Mario Rese Quario, Indp. 1: 46.73
6. Curbath Cooper, U.S.A., 1: 47.86
7. Piero Nocchi, (toty, 1: 40.26
8. Acust Kronbichier, Austria, 1: 46.25
10. Donigio Zini, Itoty, and Dorato Thake, Perend. 1: 48.75

fortd, 1:46.87 12 Irone Fools, West Germany, in 1:49.68.

erful Austrians, finished fourth with Italy's Mauro Cormaz in the 60 gates in both heats.

Wenzel, Olympic champion and Austriao Bernhard Flasch
twice the World Cup holder, recovered two places from the first run
— clocking the second fastest heat - but was unable to catch her. Swiss rival.

The race was run under good weather conditions, a contrast to Saturday's competition in which a shifting fog made life difficult for racers trying to negotiate the

The victory moved Hess into first place in the overall standings with 76 points, four more than

İtalian skiers Maria Rosa Quario and Daniela Zini took third and fourth place, respectively. Perrine Pelen of France was fifth, followed by young Austrian.

Roswiths Steiner, a surprising runner-up to Hess in the first leg.

Swede Ann Melander, skiing one of her best races ever, finished seventh ahead of two other surprising finishers. Andreja Leskvosek Yugoslavia and Malgorzata Tialka of Poland.

A second Austrian, Anni Kron-bichler, finished tenth.

The U.S. skiers were a complete flop. Abigail Fisher, 10th after the first heat, plunged to 18th place overall. Christian Cooper missed one of the first gates in the first heat and Tamara McKinney dropped ont in the second.

Sunday's slalom, the second within 24 hours held at Piancavallo, had been originally scheduled in Limone Piemonte but was cancelled for lack of snow.

The women's circuit now moves into France for a string of races leading up to the Christmas break.

Mee's Downtill

1. Erwin Resch, Austria, 2:07.41.
2. Kowad Bortelski, Britain, 2:07.52.
2. Laonard Slack, Austria, 2:07.41.
4. Bleve Padherski, Canada, 2:07.91.
5. Mouro Carnos, Italy, 2:08.35.
4. Berniard Floechberger, Austria, 2:08.41.
7. Frank Klammer, Austria, 2:08.41.
9. Toni Buereler, Switzerland, 2:08.99.
9. Toni Buereler, Switzerland, 2:08.99.
10. Shivono Meil, Switzerland, 2:09.09.
11. Harif Weignther and Gerbard F ichier, Austria, 2:09.11.

ond, 2:09.43. 15. Frant Hélazer, Switzerland, 2:09.

1. Phil Mahra United States, 95 point
2. Andreas Wattel, Liechterstein 45
2. Ingaritor Shammork, Sweden, 35.
4. Reach and Klammer, 24.
4. Stock and Peher Multer, Switzerla
3. Joel Gaspat, Switzerland, 27.

T3. Doue Powell, United States, 2:09.17. 14. Todd Stoocker, Conode, 2:09.34.

Wassan's Skriege

1. Eritic Heas, Switzerionst, 1:45.64.
2. Homy Warssel, Lichtendeler, 1:44.44.
3. Mario Ress Quarie, Italy, 1.46.63.
4. Danteks Zini, Isaly, 1:46.83.
5. Perrishe Pelen, Srança, 1:47.34.
4. Roswittes Sheiner, Austria, 1:47.34.
7. Ann Mekssler, Sweden, 1:48.24.
9. Andrea Listovesk, Yugodovic, 1:48.54.
9. Melsonishe Tholico, Peland, 1:48.81
10. Anni Kronbichler, Austria, 1:48.81
11. Ang Zovediev, Yugodovic, 1:48.34
12. Nadashde Potroleevet, Soviet (Inlan, 1:47.34
13. Febienes Sertus, France, 1:47.34
13. Inorid Eberla, Austria, 1:47.34

13. Inorid Eberla, Austria, 1:47.34 Wanted's Sixles

Women's Overall Standings L. Henn 74 soints,

2. Westerl, 72. 3. Irone Eppin, West Germany, 54.

4. Pelen and Quarte, 43. A. Tomoro McKimmy, U.S.A., 30. 7. Ursula Konzell, Liechhandein, 3: 2. Maria Epolu, West Germany, 21.

U.S. Gains 2-1 Edge in Davis Cup

The Associated Press
CINCINNATI — John McEnroe and Peter Fleming fought off a strong upset bid by Jose Luis Clere and Guillermo Vilus of Argentina to win a marathoo doubles match, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 4-6, 11-9, Saturday and give the United States a 2-1 lead in the best-of-five Davis Cup

MeEnroe, the world's top-ranked player, could give the United States its 26th Davis Cup title by beating Clerc in the first of two singles matches Sunday; Vilas was to take on Roscoe Tanner in the final match.

Clerc fought off the hard-serving Tanner, 7-5, 6-3, 8-6, to tie the series late Friday.

McEnroe had defeated Vilas

earlier in straight sets. Underdogs

MeEnroe and Fleming had teamed to win the 1981 men's doubles titles at Wimbledon and the U.S. Open.

Clerc and Vilas, who have played doubles together only on the Argentine Davis Cup squad. were decided underdogs.

But McEnroe, who had to be restrained on the court several times

by U.S. captain Arthur Ashe, was off his usual game and only Fleming's sparkling service enabled the Americans to wio the opening set. McEnroe, who just finished serving a 21-day suspension, had his first clash after the second

The 22-year-old left-hander said roe snapped back at him in Spansomething to Argentine captain ish.

Carlos Junquet. Ashe, who had said he would forfeit the match if minth game of the fourth set when it appeared the U.S. team would be disqualified for the on-court behavior of its members, rushed onto the court to quiet things down. But following the third game, as

the two teams changed ends, Clerc said something to McEnroe and the two charged toward each other with the oct in the middle. Ashe again rushed onto the

court, stepping between the two There were only three breaks in

the first two sets - two coming in the first set with Clerc the victim both times. But the third set began with three consecutive breaks and the Argentines, going after their first Davis Cup title, took a 2-1 lead in games. Clerc held serve for a 3-1 advan-

tage before MeEnroe and Fleming broke Vilas in the sixth game to put the match back on serve. Vilas was broken again — at love — in the 10th game, and the Americans took the set. 6-4.

Restraint

After McEnroe held serve to open the fourth set, Ashe returned to the court to restrain his volatile star as he started after Vilas and

Later, McEaroe confronted a out of the court. photographer, who was winding film during play. When the photo-grapher spoke in Spanish, McEn-



John McEnroe tripped over a rip in the articifial surface during the second set of Saturday's Davis Cup doubles play. McEnroe was unhart; play was halted for 30 minutes to repair the surface.

the unpire overruled a linesman and called McEnroe's volley out at game point.

Clerc then held at love and the match was tied at two games each. The crowd of 11,888, the largest ever to watch at tenms match in Cincinnati, waved American flags as the players moved into the final

Fleming lost his serve in the 13th game when Clere snapped a cross-court forehand return at LIKOG SAMES The shot stunged the crowd into silence. But the upset was not to

The Americans broke Vilas at love to knot the score 7-7, and the

four held serve until the 20th After Clerc opened with a service winner, he double-faulted.

Fleming returned Clerc's next serve into the net, then placed a backhand into the open court. The fifth point was one of the finest of the night, both sides making seemingly impossible saves.
It ended, however, when Clerc was wide with a sharply-angled smash and a shot by Vilas sailed

'It's Going to Happen'

Of McEnroe's behavior, Ashe commented: "I'm not condoming it, but I know it's going to happen.
"That's the chance I take when I name McEnroe to the team. I just try to keep the team out of trou-ble."

The veteran Vilas tends not to get upset when McEnroe loses his temper. "McEuroe gets upset at this and at that," he said.

But Clerc said: "I think he's a brat boy."
"Obviously, I was a little upset," McEarce said "But it doesn't take a hell of a lot to get to me."

Texas A&M Is Winner Of Independence Bowl

The Associated Press SHREVEPORT, La. — Quarter-back Gary Kubiak hit flanker Jimmy Williams for two first-half touchdowns to spark Texas A&M to a 33-16 victory over Oklahoma State in the Independence Bowl

here Saturday night.

The Kobiak-to-Williams passes covered 50 and 38 yards and put the Aggies ahead for good: the 50yarder was the longest in Inde-pendence Bowl history. David Hardy kicked a bowl-record four field goals for the winners, includ-



Muhammad Ali

... Leaving the ring.

said good-bye only to show up Bengals Turn Back Steelers, 17-10

PITI'SBURGH — Quarterback Ken Anderson passed for two touchdowns as Cincinnati clinched its first National Football League division title in eight years by defeating Pittsburgh, 17-10, here Sunday.

The Bengals are now 11-4 in the

American Conference Central Division, where, at at 6-10, they were doormats a year ago. Pittsburgh, virtually eliminated from playoff contention, fell to 8-7. Mark Malone, replacing injured

quarterback Terry Bradshaw and making his first NFL start, threw a two-vard touchdown pass to Franco Harris that cut the Cincinnati lead to the final margin with 2:51

left in the game.

But the Bengals held on downs at their own 32-yard line with 33 seconds remaining and ran out the clock for their fourth straight victory over the Steelers. Dave Tront gave the Steelers a

3-0 lead early in the second quarter with a 48-yard field goal. But Anderson, showing no ill effects from a recent toe injury, led a drive that ended with a 38-yard field goal by Jim Breech midway through the second period.

A series later, Cincinnati drove 56 yards for a tie-breaking touchdown that came oo Andersoo's two-yard pass to Issac Curtis 17 secoods before halftime.

Redskins 38, Colts 14

In Washington, quarterback Joe Theismann completed two passes as the Redskins dealt Baltimore its 14th straight loss, 38-14.

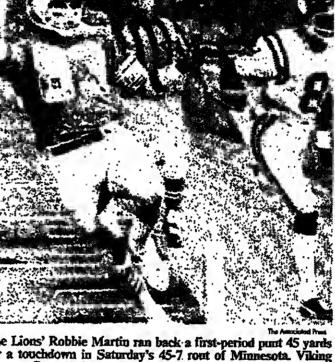
Theisman riddled the Colt defense for 339 yards, completing 23 of 36 attempts. Fullback John Rig-gins rushed for two touchdowns in the second quarter as the Redskins rolled to a 28-7 halftime lead.

Packers 35, Saints 7

In New Orleans, Lynn Dickey threw five touchdown passes in leading Green Bay to a 35-7 rout of the Saints.

On Green Bay's first possession. Dickey capped a 62-yard drive with a nine-yard scoring pass to fullback Gerry Ellis. Maurice Harvey intercepted two Archie Manning passes and Dickey turned both turnovers into touchdowns

The first came oear the end of the opening period when Harvey picked off a upped pass at his own 28 and returned it to the New Orleans 26. Four plays later, Dickey hit John Jefferson on a 24-yard scoring play. Harvey's secood in-



The Lions' Robbie Martin ran back a first-period punt 45 yards for a touchdown in Saturday's 45-7 rout of Minnesota. Viking punter Gregg Coleman (8) was the last man with a shot at him.

third quarter, was returned 53 downs as Detroit routed Minnesoyards. Again it took Dickey only ta, 45-7, Saturday. Hipple, who four plays, the fourth being a two-completed 13 of 21 attempts for yard pass to tight end Paul Coff-

In the secood quarter, Dickey threw a 25-yard TD pass to James Lofton, whose reception made him the all-time single-season chib record holder with 1,240 yards receiving. The previous record was 1,231 yards, set by Bill Howton in

Jets 14, Browns 13

Io Cleveland, Quarterback Richard Todd threw two second-quar-ter touchdown passes and the New York Jets beld oo for a 14-13 victory over the Browns Saturday, leaving the Jets one victory away from clinching their first playoff berth since 1969.

Todd completed 15 of 28 passes for 159 yards and touchdowns to Lam Jones and Bruce Harper, giving New York its first victory in seven tries against the Browns.

Lions 45, Vikings 7

In Pootiac, Mich., quarterback terception, at his own 23 in the Eric Hipple passed for two touch-

NBA Standings

Division Y L Pct, GB 18 J 457 — 17 5 773 11/2 10 10 500 71/2 8 12 400 91/2 8 15 286 12 Division ,714 545 ,650 ,669 ,351 ,204 WESTERN CONFERENCE Midwest Division W L Pct. Gh 14 5 742 — 9 12 429 7 14 5 762 7 12 429 9 13 409 8 15 348 7 14 333 4 18 182 Denrer Ulets Hossion Konses City Octios Cottos Pocific Division Los Angeles From 17 & 779 — Gattern Strete 13 7 459 254 Prominis 12 8 460 354 Sectile 12 8 460 354 Sectile 12 8 500 354 Sectile 12 9 571 4 Son Diego 8 13 374 9 Selender's Results Hausien 151, Dolles 77 (Mollone 25, Leovell (171; Vincent 29, Llovd 15). Woshington 185, Phoenix W | Belland 32, Greven 20; Dolles and Selender 21). Demor 120, Claveland 115 (Thompson 34, Vondeweghs 20; Corr 29, Michael 28). Sen Antonio 111, Utoh 97 (Gervin 48, R. Johnson 25; Dontier 33, Green 16). Milweyskes 154, New York 88 | Bridsennon 24, Milweyskes 156, New York 88 | Bridsennon 256, New York 88 | Bridse

Milwaniae 164. Hew York 86 | Bridgeman 24, Vaccrief 21 : Richardson 25. Cartwright 16). Altente 186. Baston 97 | Sparrew 21, Johnson 19;

Amour let 21: Richardson 25. Cartwright 16).
Atthoris 168. Baston 17 | Sparrow 21, Johnson 19;
Atthoris 26. Baston 17 | Sparrow 21, Johnson 19;
Atthoris 26. Baston 17 | Sparrow 21, Johnson 19;
Atthoris 26. Baston 18].
Indiana 36). New Jersey 26 | Baston 18.
Philodelphilo 117. Chicago 114 | Erwins 24. B.
Jones 21; Gilmore 25. Greenwood 251.
Gotierd Stole 18. Kortess City 16 | Free 22, Kinss
17; Robinson 27, Woodson 17).
Septite 117. Cervini 111 | Williams 23. Shelton
22. Senson 27. Interacto 251.
Fribrity 124. Benson 125 | B. Williams 24.
Birdsons 24; Emistry Vandeweghe 26. Stael 261.
Boston 14. Attorio 16 | Bird 19. Parish 18;
Roundfield 20 Drew 19;
Sen Antonio 161. Dollon 17 | Brewer 25. Gervin
21: Vinteri 24. Biackman 25].
Chicago 118. Houston 105 (Gilmore 26. Greensood 18; Mollane 31, Hayres 26).
Fribacciphio 131. Cleveland 113 | Brving 27,
Dewlas 27; Matthed 28, Cart 19].
Milwouker 102. Indiana 103 (Winters 27,
Bridgeron 27; Kartist 19, Owens 17).
Lis Angeles 124. Partiand 1M (Abdul-Jobber 25, Mison 27; Thomson 38, Natl 28).
Weshington 166. Sen Diego 102 | Selford 18,
Grever 17, P. Smith 30, Chambers, Bryon 14). Bettering his world best by 1.31 secoods, Vladimir Salmikov of the Soviet Union swam a short-course (25-meter) time of 3:45:10 in the men's 400-meter freestyle final at the European championships Saturdey in Barnet, England.

10 yards to Leonard Thompson Billy Sims had scored on a twist-

188 yards, threw scoring passes of seven yards to Freddie Scott and late in the second period to give the Lions a 31-7 half time lead.

ing 14-yard run and Robbie Martin had returned a punt 45 yards as Detroit zipped to a 14-0 lead in the

boxing gear and a fantasy. So many times he has said he had to move on with his life, to do his Muslim preaching, to be an evan-gelist to the world. How are we to know he won't pop up with another fight soon? "I'm not craassazzzy," Ali said. He had no excuses this time. Af-

Says He's Quitting Boxing for Good

again on our doorstep with his

night when young Trevor Berbick, unfazed by the 39-year-old former heavyweight champion's featherter the Holmes humiliation 14 months ago, Ali said he was too light, took too many thyroid pills, had oo strength or energy. Not this time.

عدامن الرجل

By Dave Kindred

Washington Post Service NASSAU, Bahamas — "I shall return..." Muhammad Ali said

The eternal imp, Ali said good-

His comeback had failed Friday

duster punches, turned an aggres-

sive attack into a unanimous deci-

Saturday morning.
"To Los Angeles, California."

bye with a laugh.

he's 40.

Spinks and Larry Holmes.

loss in 61 fights.

sion victory.

Ali knows it's over oow, and he Ali had called it a step toward said good-bye gracefully Saturday. Someone asked Berbick if he regaining the championship an un-precedented fourth time, but he learned anything in the fight, and before the 27-year-old Canadian could not stop the assault of Berbick. There were no knockdowns in the I0-round fight. The judges' scoring was: Clyde Gray 99-94, Alonza Butler 97-94, Jay Edson champion could answer, Ali leaned toward the news conference micro-

"I taught him to retire before The preliminaries had begun He wasn't grieving, he said. Not after losing to Joe Frazier, oot af-ter losing to Ken Norton and Leoo two hours late because somebody forgot to bring the gloves. They fi-

nally a couple of pairs. Cowbell, Missing Gloves And not oow after only his fifth Then the Bahamian Boxing Commission had to find a bell to

"I'm happy. I've had a good life in boxing." sound the rounds. They ended up bringing in a cowbell and struck it So many times before, Ali has There were only about 7,000

um" — 11,000 folding chairs and wooden bleacher seats set up be-hind second base of a kids' baseball field - when Ali and Berbick walked to the ring.

At 236½ pounds, Ali came to the battle with a spare tire around

his waier Berbick came to fight only after getting a guarantee of his purse an hour before the scheduled start of

the show. For every flurry by Ali - and he seemed intent on establishing early domination - Berbick burst back. By the third round, it became ap-

parent Ah's best punches could oot hurt Berbick. Still, Ali looked much improved from the Holmes debacle.

By the fifth round, Berbick was

the aggressor, moving Ali from corner to corner, unafraid of Ali's punches. Ali oow seemed tired, holding

on and occasionally using his jab

in an attempt to keep Berbick Halfway through the seventh round, Berbick moved Ali to the ropes. Ali had no defense, he could not hold up his hands and Berbick landed three shots to the face. The

fight was all Berbick's. Beginning the ninth, Berbick followed Ali around the ring. Ali went up on his toes, moving away all the time, trying to find safety in the center of the ring.

As the cowbell concluded the

round, Berbick landed seven

straight punches. He landed the

last three punches as the cowbell ended the 10th and final round. His Dreams and Ours

By Saturday morning, Ali happy, anyway, that he took the fight. Dreams move this man. Cassius Marcellus Clay Jr. was 12 years old when somebody stole his bicycle in Louisville. He told a policeman. The policeman took him into a boxing gym. He was a pro six years later.

At 22, Clay won the world heavyweight championship.

As a pro for 21 years, one month and 13 days, first as Clay and then as Ali, he mesmerized us. His dreams became ours.

The dream this time was to win the title a fourth time, and he needed to beat a decent fighter to

get a chance at a champion So he had no secood thoughts about this last fight. He had a chance to show what he could do. "I didn't show," he said, "and

oow l know." In seven words of rhyme, Ali confessed it was over. Never before did the ultimate believer admit dishelief.

"You're just sorry when you can't respond to the challenge." The best he could make of this fight was that he survived it honorably. He could have been on the floor, he said, or the referee might have had to pull Berbick off him,

a split lip.
"It could have been worse. I'm happy because I'm still nice look-- look at me: I think I came out good for an old man." At his best, in the mid-60s, Ali

or he might have broken teeth and

danced all night, circling hewildered opponents, pausing only long enough to rip a soake-lick jab into unseeing eyes.

"Float like a butterfly, sting like

a bee," Bundini Brown said of Ali.

The metaphor was a dead perfect Did he ever think he had the old

Ali magic?
"No," Ali said: "The things I wanted to do, I couldn't do." "I felt the timing wasn't there, and the reflexes — I could tell I was 40, and I could tell he was younger.... I think I'm finished as far as getting in the ring.

"I know myself better than anybody, I know it's the end." He will not do boxing exhibitions. Too much work, too much pain. He says he will do his evan-

lism work with Wallace Muham-

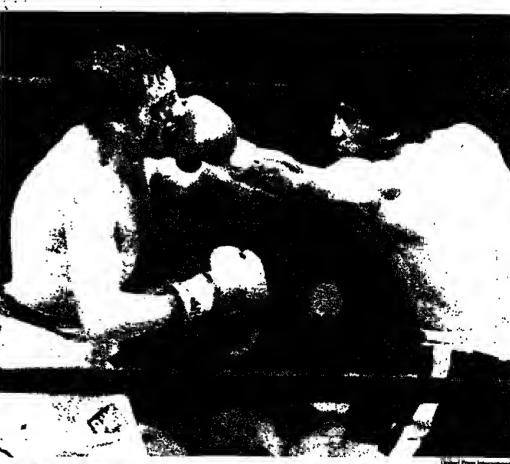
mad, the Muslim leader in Ameri-Ali said he turned down a \$10 million public relations job with an oil company that wanted to use his influence in Muslim oil countries. No politics, be said. Preaching, lecturing, spreading Allah's word,
"It's a joy and relief," Ali said
softly, "to know it's over."

Hearns, Page Win NASSAU (AP) - Thomas Hearns, a one-inch cut ripped over his left eye in the first round, wore down Emic Singletary with left jabs and hooks, then battered him in the final two rounds to win a unanimous 10-round decisioo in one of four prelimainary matches before the Ali-Trevor Berbick

The match was Hearns' debut as a middleweight and his first fight since losing to Sugar Ray Leocard in September for the undisputed

In other matches, Greg Page knocked down Scott LeDoux three times and stopped him in the fourth round in a nasty, taunting,

dancing fight.
Eddie Mustafa Muhammad,
who lost the World Boxing Association light heavyweight title to Michael Spinks last July, stopped Mike Harden in the eighth round.



Defending World Boxing Council featherweight champion Salvador Sanchez of Mexico landed a stiff left jab to the bloodied face of British challenger Pat Crowdell in the 14th round of Saturday's title fight in Houston. Sanchez, who finally floored Crowdell in the 15th, retained the crown on a split decision. Sanchez is now 42-1-1 with 31 knockouts lifetime, while Crowdell's record is 18-3.

NHL Standings

WALES CORFERENCE

Seturday's Results
N.Y. Islanders 2, Colgary 3 (Nystrom (7), Bosoy (21), Jorsson (3); Clement (2), McDonald (7),

Pimburon 7, Washinston 4 (Nance 1:31, Stock-house 2 (2), Graham 14), Majoria (8), Bufford (11), Bostew (5); Wolfer (17), Hoff (1), Gustofs-son (9), Theberos (5)). Colorado 4-Hartford 2 (Foster 11), Mallinovski (7), Cirella (5), Ashton (8); Meopher (10), Lyle W L T GF GAPLS
17 11 1 112 116 25
15 8 5 116 100 35
14 11 4 110 107 35
14 11 5 3 96 116 25
9 18 2 116 122 23
20 vision
16 6 7 113 88 36
16 8 4 111 88 36
17 7 9 160 88 38
7 13 8 94 111 22 BELL CONFERENCE Auffolo 4, Defroit 2 (Perresult 3 (7), Folione (77); Lorson 19t, Kirton (91), Montreal 4, Toronto 2 (Lofleur (72), Acton 2 115), Hunfer (7), Mondou (12), Hunfer (8); Sittler (15), Robert (71), Minnesolo 6, Chicago 3 (Poulin (1), Palmer 172), Andersson (6), MacAdam (6), Broten (14), Ciccarelli (26); Brown (3), Mulvey (11), Sutter (16).

(7), Cirello (5), Ashton (8); Ateopher (10), Lyte (21).

N.Y. Romsers S. Philiodelohia 3 I Ruotsciolnen (8), Powelich (10), Totolous 2 (6), Dupuroy (161; Propo (20), Leoch (14), Botall (21).

St. Louis & Guebec 4 (Perfersion (9), Turnbull (12), Bobych (8), Currile 2 (8), Cromben (5); Tordil 3 (24), P. Stostny (19).

Lan Angeles 7, Vancauver 5 (Bozak 2 (17), Furnbull 4 (8), Bener (4); Frasier 2 (15), Rota (6), Boldirev (19), Brasor (6), 24(16), Boldirev (19), Brasor (6), 24(16), Curston (9), Kriton (9).

(161).

Priday's Results

Winnisos S. Montreel S (Lindstrom (11), Steen
121. Monn (1), Wilson (3), Howerchut. (17); Engblom (2), Loughilla 2 (4), Mandou 2 (111).

Washingston 11, Toronto 2 (Corpenter (9), Tookey (7), Duchesse (4), Gustatispon (6), Walter 2
1161. Marsk 2 (24), Green (11), Marsk (24), Volentine (7); Stitler (11), Luca (7).

Floyd and Crenshaw Tied

The Associated Press
MEXICO CITY — Ray Floyd shot a 4-under-par 68 Saturday and Ben Crenshaw a 69 to tie for first place after the third round of the Mexican Open golf tourna-

> **More Sports** On Page 13

NFL SUPER BOW LIVE TELECAST from DETROIT

SUNDAY, JAN. 24, 10 P.M. RESERVATION SALLE PLEYEL PARIS. TEL: 563.88.73.

Shedding: Some Light

By William Safire

NEW YORK - "My visit to the Oval Office," said budget director David Stockman last month, after receiving the dressing-down reserved for inveterate leakers by President Reagan, was more in the nature of a visit to the

woodshed after supper." Woodshed" entered the Ameri-

can language in 1844, to describe a place to put odds and ends; it was used mainly by people who had moved from farm to city and no longer had a large barn out back. The woodshed took

on its current meaning of a place of punishment where Paw could whop the errant son with Maw out of earshot - in 1907. It had a secondary meaning of a place of privacy, where kids could sneak corn-silk smokes, which reappeared, and remains, in the slang of jazz musi-cians: "Woodshedding" means rehearsing alone.

BEFORE Stockman shrewdlyreached back for that rural metaphor to describe his session with an irate president, a similar term had been growing in Washington use: horseshedding. I have not spotted a written use, but have often heard lawyers and lobbyists speak of "getting to the witness and horseshedding him before the hearing.

This is the rebirth of a favorite old Americanism. H.L. Mencken traced the verb "to horseshed" to Kansas, and defined it as "to wheedle, cajole"; in his Dictionary of Americanisms, Mitford Mathews cited a use by James Fenimore Cooper in his novel, "The Redskins": "Your regular horse shedder is employed to frequent taverns where jurors stay, and drop hints before them touching the merits of causes known to be on the calendars." In the days of circuit-riding judges, those who sought special favors did their work before the judge entered the courtroom — out in the horse

shed, a synonym for stable. Perhaps because of its similarity in sound to what copy editors like to call "a barnyard epithet," the colorful verb declined in use in the first half of this century, but is making a comeback now that its

soundalike is generally less offen-

The shed image is back in style thanks to Stockman, who equated "supply-side economics" (a coinage of Herbert Stein, in derogation) with "trickle-down theory" (a concept used by William Jennings Bryan in his "Cross of Gold" speech, though the orator did not use the specific phrase).

NEW WORDS are being coined all the time. Travelers in the nation's airports have learned of the dreaded gatehold, the delay at the gate to the aircraft.

Advertising copywriters try coinage constantly: Searching for a translation for decolletage (literally, "low-cut top"), Henri Bendel's copy ran "perfect-for-rightnow party dresses — which means short, sensational and lots of skinshow." The neologism skinshow, like gatehold, marries a noun and a verb to make a new noun, and is as praiseworthy as the misplaced virgule is silly.

It's never too early to begin planning a new word to denote an event that is rushing toward us. Did you enjoy the American Bicentennial? So did I; the United States' 200th birthday, tall ships and all, was a bash. But 50 years from now, what anniversary will we be celebrating?

"I have interrogated my col-leagues and searched the standard sources," writes Professor Stephen Stigler of the University of Chicago's department of statistics, "and it appears that no such word now exists. The 50th has jubilee; the 100th, centennial; the 150th, sesquicentennial, but then things start to thin cert. We have hims start to thin out. We have bicentennial, tercentennial, quatercentennial, and millenium [sic], but the 250th remains, apparently, un-

Stigler, one of the United States' great statisticians, even if he can't spell "millennium," has had seversuggestions from colleagues in his preparation for our 250th blowout. One is dhaicentenni-al from the Hindi word for twoand-a-half; another, demiseminallennium, from "half-of-half"; and quartermillennium, from me. He suggests sestercentennial: "Sesterce is an old and bonorable word. of Latin origin, meaning a Roman coin worth two-and-a-half asses or a quarter of a denarius. It seems to come from half (ses) of a third one

(terce). I don't think it will fly. New York Times Service

Cats: A House Divided

The Glutton and the King Are an Odd Feline Couple

By Jonathan Yardley Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The emi-W nences at Time magazine, ever responsive to the shifting enthusiasms of midcult America, recently proclaimed that cats have become an Official Trend. They actually went so far as to put a feline creature on the magazine's cover, an honor roughly equivalent to elevation into the

circle of the divine. In the felicitous prose that is the magazine's hallmark, they de-clared that when it comes to cats, it's "love 'em or hate 'em." In saying that, they merely helped perpetuate the ancient myth that humankind is divided into two distinct and irreconcilable classes: people who adore cats and people who loathe them. Like so many ancient myths, this is a

I know this to be a fact because I hold joint ownership of two cats (if anyone can be said to own a cat), one of which I love and the other of which I detest. When it comes to these, the only cats of significance in my life, I am a house divided.

Rough and Ready

I have had cats for only four years. For the previous 38 I was a cliché: a cat hater, the kind of fellow who would toss a cat out the second-story frat-house window to see if it would land on its feet (it did, and walked away with haughty disdain). My wife, though not exactly a cat-hater, believed herself to be allergic to them. But then we bought a house and decided that it needed beasts; since friends had kittens, we got cats

We acquired them by grubbing around under a bush and pulling out whatever we got our hands



on. The luck of the draw gave us a male, Rough, and his sister, Ready. But poor Ready, a fine cat, lasted only six weeks. Her hind end started to sag and flop in alarming ways. The vet discovered an incurable degenerative disease and she had to be put to sleep. The next day we got Ted-

This odd couple has been with us ever since. Both are black-andgray, tiger-striped alley cats; both have a taste for "9 Lives Seafood Platter," and both like to sleep on the living-room radia-tor in the winter. Otherwise, they have almost nothing in common. Teddy is the light of my life, Rough the bane of it. Often of an evening I raise a glass in Teddy's direction and toast him: "Don't you ever die." Often I look across the room - the farther the better at Rough and think: "We put

the wrong cat to sleep."
Rough has one undernable virtue: he is exceedingly handsome, a streamlined, lithe animal whose form would be the eavy of a panther or a jaguar. The one flaw in his physique is that he has a tiny head, but that is because he has a tiny brain.
Rough lives for only two

things: food and sex. Never mind that he was neutered 314 years ago. He may be as sterile as Cleopatra's eunuchs, but he can still become obviously excited. His way of expressing affection, if that is the word for it, is to slink around like a refugee from a strip joint, bumping and grinding and panting. Caress him in your lap—something I have not done, I assure you, for a very long time—and he shithers and shides as thought the statement of the shifters and shides as thought the shifters and shides as though approaching terminal or-gasm. He is all body heat.

And all glutton. His entire life

is structured around the 7 a.m. "9 Lives" and the 5:30 p.m. Lives." But that is only the being a plastic bag of meat out on a counter to defrost, and in the blink of an eye Rough will be slamming it around the living room, madly claving and biting at the plastic. The other evening he attacked a slab of Parmesan cheese. He routinely dive-bombs the kitchen and pantry trash

And what does he do with all

this legal and illegal food cace he has consumed it? He throws it up all over the house. Two sounds are immediately identifiable in our residence: the garbage can crashing on its side and, half an hour later, Rough heaving up its contents. His intestines seem to be jammed with one gigantic hairball, which won't get out and won't let anything else in Small wonder he is lean and lithe.

An Odd Lamp

Teddy is not. Teddy is an odd lump of cat who was put together by someone with a sense of humor. He has a white belly and white paws, and on one of his legs he has nice white spars; on the others he doesn't. His nose is half white and half gray. He is swaybacked and appears to be overweight, but that sagging stomach turns out, on close inspection, to consist of folds of ex-

cess skin. Teddy is a mess. He was discovered by a cat lady, when he was a tiny thing, on the parking lot of Miami-Dade Community College South. He had been mistreated within an inch of his life, and evidently acquired some tranmatic psychological bruises. We assume that he was beaten by a man, because any time a strange male enters the house he heads for the highlands. To be more precise, be heads for my bed. But he does not hide under the bed. Instead he crawls under the bedsoread. Wander in the room after the guest has left and you'll see a large himp in the middle of the bed; it's Teddy, approximately as invisible as on ostrich with its head in the sand.

But when the only occupants of the house are the familiar ones, Teddy is lord of the manor. If Rough is in a spot where Teddy wants to be -- a radiator cover, a sofe, a lap — Teddy moves him along with nice dispatch: one or two sharp bites to the neck, and Rough is dashing to safety. If I am reading in bed and Teddy wants my attention, he simply marches up and positions himself on my chest — right be-tween me and the book. He moves through the house at a kingly pace, surveying his king-dom with benign indifference.

Teddy was born to rule and to

amuse. Remove your shoes and put them on the floor, and Teddy blisses out; he shoves his bead as far into a shoe as he can, sprawls out on his back, and writhes in the ecstasy that, for some reason, the odor of dirty feet arouses in him. Lately he has adopted a miniature rubber basketball, perhaps three inches in diameter. which he bats this way and that in a furious one-cat game of soccer; at other times he wanders through the house with the ball clenched in his teeth, making strange noises as he goes.

Exercising Together

Early in the morning, when my wife lies down on the living-room floor to do her exercises, Teddy lies down with her; he lies on his back, just as she does, and rolls from side to side, just as she does. His infatuation with her is total. If she turns on her electric typewriter, he meows at her angrily for interrupting the blissful silence they share. When she takes a bath, he perches on the side of the mb, solemnly attend-ing to the ritual; he keeps his vigil until the last drop of water has gone down the drain.

It is in fact because of Teddy that I find myself, however reluc tantly, almost tolerating Rough for a few minutes every day. These are the minutes when they play, an exercise the pace of which is usually determined by Teddy and which is usually both violent and frantic, involving much biting and leaping and high-speed chasing domestic the-ater of the most amusing variety. Teddy, of course, always wins these mock battles.

Or at least that's the way I see it. My wife, who for some reason loves both cats, says that Rough wins his share. What I say is that she has let impartiality cloud her better judgment.

EMPLOYMENT

D'Oyle Carte Sinking By Andrew Warshaw The Associated Press

ONDON - The ax has fallen on the troubled D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, original produc-ers of Gilbert and Sullivan operet-

Letter From London

tas and a troupe the Times of London recently called "the very model of a modern major money-"Like leaving my family and

being pushed out into the snow,' chorus member Betti Lloyd-Jones said after learning the company will disband Feb. 27 when its current season at London's Adelphi Theater ends.

This company brought Gilbert and Sullivan together. We have always kept to the Gilbert and Sullivan tradition. We know the operas better than anyone."

It is this traditional approach, however, that indirectly led to the closing announcement by the com-pany's 10 trustees, who include Sir Harold Wilson, the former prime minister, and Sir Anthony Tuke, chairman of Barclays Bank.

Wooden and Tired'

Britain's Arts Council, dismissing the group's performances as "wooden and tired," refused to give the company a grant last Feb-

From its early days, D'Oyly Carte has been first and loremost a touring company, on the road in Britain and abroad Ior 48 weeks a year, playing to audiences from Italy to Australia, Canada and the United States.

But with the decline of the British economy, the company's tra-vels proved impossible to maintain without public and commercial aid. Box-office receipts did not kept pace with rising costs and

wages.
"We are going through the most horrendous financial problems," said Peter Riley, deputy general manager, recalling how the group lost £235,000 (about \$446,500).

"It got to the stage where we could not see a way ahead. We have to close in order to breathe." A fund-raising campaign is being launched, with millionaire hotel owner Sir Charles Forte at the helm, in a bid to put D'Oyly Carte back on the road as soon as

But the contracts of Lloyd-Jones and the 82 other performers are not being renewed when the opera group disbands in February. All of them will have to seek new work. Critics of D'Oyly Carte charge it

has become an anachronism, per-

sisting with unchanged, conven-tional renditions of the Gilbert and Sullivan classics, while other theater companies are experimenting with more modern styles of

presenting the operettas. Some of the company's 2,000 costumes are more than 30 years old, another reminder of the urgent need for a major cash injec-tion. And it's hard to attract top-light performers when salaries are low. A new member of the chorus

cams £66 - about \$125 - a week. Other groups, with much greater resources, have gradually moved into what was once D'Oyly Carte's

domain. An updated version of "Pirates," currently a Broadway hit, is set to come to London in May, and a lavish television series of 12 Gilbert and Sullivan operattas is

corrently being filmed at Twicken-

ham studios in west London.

It was Richard D'Oyly Carte who introduced dramatist William Schwenk Gilbert to composer Arthur Sullivan and was responsible for forming a partnership that be-came as much a part of British cul-ture as Shakespeare and Words-

The first work he commissioned was a companion pince for "La Perichole," a short French comic

The result was a dramatic canta-ta entitled "Trial By Jury," which was an enormous success when it

opened in London on March 25, 1875. From there, the partnership went from strength to strength

producing a spate of widely acclaimed operettas, including "H.M.S. Finafore," "The Mikado," and "lolanthe." Hotel Connection

In 1881, Carte built the Savoy Theater to house the company and eight years later, constructed the Savoy Hotel, to provide his pa-trons with a place to dine. It is still one of London's most elegant hos-

In 1961, Bridget D'Oyly Carte, Richard's granddaughter, put con-trol of the company into the hands of a trust, effectively severing its link with the Savoy.

Riley is optimistic D'Oyly Carte

will emerge from its imminent clo-sure healthler and more ready to face the future.
But he admits the company may

have to abandon its former image and adapt itself to the requirements of the 20th century theater buff.

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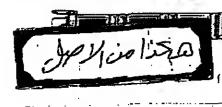
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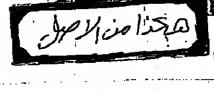
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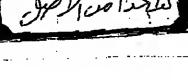
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